THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 162.] OCTOBER 1, 1807. [3 of Vol. 24.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the early part of the year 1801, an expedition of discovery was fitted out by the British government, consisting of a ship of 420 tons burthen, provided with an astronomer, a botanist, a botanical draughtsman, and a portrait and landscape painter; to which were added a botanic gardener, and a practical miner.

The command of this vessel was given to Lieutenant Matthew Flinders, a young officer distinguished for his nautical abilities, the correctness of his charts, and the time and pains he had previously taken to improve our knowledge of the extensive coasts of New Holland. The ship, which had before been called the Xenophon, was named the *Investigator*, and Lieut. F., previously to her sailing in July of the same year, was promoted to the rank of master and commander.

Nothing authentic has yet appeared as to the object of this expedition; the following brief statement of such circumstances as occurred, cannot fail therefore to prove acceptable to the public.

Nothing particular happened till their arrival at Madeira, the longitude of which, as set down in the "requisite Tables," was about a quarter of a degree too far west; indeed, from what was afterwards observed on their arrival in Symon's Bay, an error of the same kind had also crept into the account of the longitude of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. In December, the Investigator made the west coast of New Holland about Lewin's Land. From this time, till May, 1802, they were employed coasting the south-west shore, examining the survey of King George's Sound, given by Vancouver, and in delineating accurately the whole of that extensive range of coast, from Lewin's Land, to Western Port; of which, little had been known, but from accounts published by the Dutch in the early part of the seventeenth century.

In exploring this tract of almost unknown land, off the part of the coast near Western Port, Captain F. fell in with two French frigates just beginning the examination of the coast which he had then completed: it appears these vessels had left France, twelve months before the Investigator quitted England, and that their particular object was, to explore the unknown south-west coast of New Holland, or Australasia.

In July, 1802, in company with the Lady Nelson, a small vessel intended to assist the Investigator, Captain F. left Port Jackson, and proceeded in his examination of the east and north-east coasts; and, after anchoring one night under Murray's Island, making a passage in thirty-six hours through Torre's Strait, arrived in the gulph of Carpentaria, situated at the north end of New Holland, sometime in November, or December, of the same year. He continued examining this gulph, and the coast north-west of it, until March, 1803; when, from the infirm state of the vessel, and sickliness of her crew, he was obliged to leave a part of this coast unexamined, and strike off for the Island of Timor; where having refreshed his people, he returned, by the south, to Port Jackson; thus having, in about eighteen months, circumnavigated New Holland, and surveyed the coasts of an island, little inferior in extent to all Europe.

In August, 1803, he sailed from Port Jackson, in the Porpoise, intending to convey himself and his discoveries to England; but was, unfortunately, on the night of the 17th of that month, wrecked on an unknown coral reef, seven hundred miles from that settlement; which, however, he afterwards reached in an open boat; from thence he conducted a vessel to the spot, saw all his officers and people safely embarked in a ship for China; and, still persevering in his former resolution of conveying his discoveries to England with all possible expedition, he again made sail in a little vessel of nineteen tons, which he had procured from the governor of Port Jackson.

In this vessel, which was called the Cumberland, he crossed the great South Sea, and, in December, 1803, arrived at

at the Mauritius, or Isle of France; where, contrary to a passport granted him by the French and their allies, and, contrary to the law of nations, honour, and humanity, he was detained, together with his books, his papers, and the most valuable and extensive collection of charts which have appeared since the days of the immortal Cook.

But, since the period of the French revolution, since the time when anarchy and confusion have trampled upon morality and virtue, could we wonder at any thing, it would be, that the British government has not yet made any regular claim of the subject they employed on such an enterprize, and the fruits of whose labours they ought to possess. It is said, by a gentleman who resided in the Isle of France, that General De Caën desires to receive orders, by which, to terminate Captain F's. imprisonment, and gives, as a reason, for the continuance of this detention, "that no official demand from the British government had been made for his deliverance."

Surely there must be some mistake in this gentleman's statement! For the sake of humanity, and the encouragement of useful knowledge, let us hope that some man of science and political information will oblige the world, by throwing some light on the above subject in the next number of the Monthly Magazine.

September 2, 1807. Your's, &c. SCRUTATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine, No. 160, p. 41, it is stated in the Lycæum of Ancient Literature, that the Editio Princeps of Virgil was printed at Venice in 1470; and though this is also asserted by Fabricius and De Bure, yet the true first edition of Virgil was printed at Rome, by Sweynheym and Pannartz. It is extremely rare; and the only copy that was ever brought into England, is at present in the Library of Earl Spencer. It contains the Eclogues, Georgics, and Æneid, on two hundred and seven leaves of paper in folio, containing thirty-two lines on each page. It presents us also with some minor poems, among which at the latter end of the volume, is an Extract of the "Lusus Poetarum in Priapum." The characters are beautiful, and a specimen of them is given in the Catalogue, "de la Valliere." The comma and semicolon are not used, nor do the letters *y*, *v*, *æ*, or *œ*, appear in the whole work. The *g* is of a singular form, exactly resembling the figure 8, with a dot at the top on the right hand. The types are evidently those first used by John Mentellin, at Strasburg. Though the date of this edition of Virgil cannot be exactly fixed, there is little doubt but that it was printed between 1466, and 1469.

This edition is thought to be the scarcest and most valuable of all the first editions of the ancient classics. It was unknown to Maittaire, Fabricius, De Bure, and Denis, and has been imperfectly mentioned by Laire and Harles. It is the first edition of a Latin poet, published by Sweynheym and Pannartz, and is consequently anterior to the Lucan, which was printed by them in 1469. The copy which belonged to the Duke de la Valliere, was sold at his sale for 4101 livres.

It may be necessary to observe, that the edition of Virgil called the Editio Princeps in the Lycæum of Ancient Literature, is the first with a date. It is a very rare book, and a copy is also in Lord Spencer's Library. There is a copy of this edition in vellum, in his Majesty's library, which may be ranked as one of the gems of literature.

London Institution, August 5, 1807. Your's, &c. J. SAVAGE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME years back, you admitted into many successive numbers of your widely circulated and valuable miscellany, many extracts from letters, written by my son, then secretary to the state and governor of Kentucky, but since appointed a district-judge in the Mississippi Territory, by the president of America. The inclosed paper relates to part of that country, and I conceive will be thought interesting and curious, as containing original information. It comes from the pen of a gentleman, resident there, not my son indeed, but who is married to his daughter. It may, therefore, be properly regarded as a sequel to the former communications; and your miscellany appears, as having conveyed them to the public eye, to be entitled to this piece, if you judge proper to allot it a place.

Birmingham, 3d *Sept.* 1807. Your's, &c. JOSHUA TOULMIN.

A short Sketch of the Mobille Country in a Letter from a Gentleman at Fort Stoddert, on the Mobille River, Mississippi Territory, to his friend.

From the city of Mobille to Namrahubba Cut-off, the jonction of the Tombigby

bigby and Alabama rivers, about fifty miles north of the bay and city of Mobille, are 122,000 acres of rich low ground, principally large islands. These grounds may be divided into three classes; about 60,000 acres dry cane brake and heavy timber, suited to the culture of corn, cotton, tobacco, and rice: 40,000 acres wet swamp, two-thirds of which is well timbered, the remainder tide-marsh; the whole peculiarly adapted to the culture of rice: 28,000 acres, intersected with ponds and lagoons, which will require draining and banking before cultivation, but which will, doubtless, produce rice equal to any in America. Of the whole of these low grounds, I believe, there are not more than 2,000 acres in cultivation, and not a fourth of that quantity tolerably attended to. The product of an acre is about, from ten to twelve hundred pounds of cotton; and, I am clearly of opinion, that my present year's crop is equal, in every respect, to any of your Sea Island cotton.

The uplands, bordering on the above-mentioned low grounds, are generally what are here called *Pine Barrens.* They afford excellent pine-timber in great abundance; and, although the soil is very thin, it is cloathed with an inexhaustible coat of the best grass, and other range for cattle, rendering them not only fit for use at all seasons of the year, but vastly productive, requiring no sort of attention, except marking and keeping them together. It is not uncommon for an inhabitant to possess from 800 to 1500 head of cattle.

The culture of sugar cane has been attempted, but on a very small scale. I have seen, near the town of Mobille, a small quantity, which was said to be not inferior to that raised in the neighbourhood of New Orleans.

The rivers and principal creeks above this place, or Namrahubba Cut-off, ten miles north-east from hence, afford excellent low grounds nearly to their source; and, after going forty or fifty miles northwardly, we find bordering on these low grounds extensive bodies of upland, of the best quality, with hickory and oak timber in great abundance. I am of opinion, that the time is not far distant, when the Mobille will rank with Charleston in point of commerce. I have seen no river in the universe more favourable to navigation than the Mobille and its dependent streams, the Tombigby and Alabama. Any vessel drawing not more than twelve feet of water may ascend, without even a strong current to obstruct it, from the bay to the Cut-off, or junction of these rivers, and from thence up either fifty miles: from whence they afford good boat navigation for near three hundred miles. From the head of this navigation, to the head of the Tennisee river, is not more than fifty-five miles: where a road equal to that from old Culpepper to Richmond, may, with thirty hands, be formed in a month.

As to the inhabitants, they are generally such as may be found on the frontiers of Georgia. Attempts are making, and not without prospects of success, to introduce civilization, and establish principles of morality and social order. There are hopes of being able shortly to institute a respectable seminary of learning, but at present nothing can be done. Some faint rays of the genius of the American character have found their way to this detached section of the American Republic. But it is in the bosom of a wilderness, more than two thousand miles in circumference. It is surrounded by savages and tyrants, whose governing policy tends to counteract the progress of every system calculated to promote the interests of the human race, and the people are left to console themselves with the pleasing anticipation of what they may, and certainly shall enjoy, when the government shall have broken the barriers in which they are enveloped, and relieved the people from their shackles. This salutary and much wished-for work, must, ere long take place: the most favourable moment for its execution begins, I think, to approach.

A stupid, ill-natured intendant of the Spanish government, in attempting to promote his master's interest and honour, threw into our hands by an act of savage insolence, under the mask of reciprocal commerce, the vast Province of Louisiana: and by a similar conduct this same intendant, with the Spanish governor, Folch, will, doubtless, give us the Floridas; which, though now of little value, should be ours, and may turn out to be no inconsiderable acquisition. Thus may we continue to profit by the dishonest zeal and stubbornness of its neighbour. His Catholic Majesty is in the habit of being stripped of his possessions by the Quixotic manœuvres of his high-flying provincial governors and agents. Their insolence

insolence is unbounded, and must bring down his Catholic Highness to the meridian of a beggar, or raise him to the honour of a scaffold or a gallows.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF no *other* correspondent *than* myself trouble you on the subject, and you should think the following conjectures and remarks, by way of reply to "Scrutator," worth notice, you will please to permit their insertion. With respect to many grammatical queries, it behoves us to speak with diffidence, especially those in which the decision must, in a considerable degree, be influenced by the etymology of words, which is often remote and not easily ascertained. But I feel little hesitation to say, that your correspondent seems to have somewhat mistaken the true and original character of *other*; and this has led him into those doubts which he entertains, about the propriety of using *than* after it. *Other* is not, as he considers it, a pronoun. A pronoun is, strictly speaking, the full and complete representative of some noun, without ellipsis or reservation. Thus; *I* represents my name; and *my* denotes whatever may belong to this representative. And, therefore, those grammarians who are not inclined to allow such words as *my*, *thy*, &c. to be pronouns, because they admit (rather require) a noun after them, greatly err in their idea of what should be considered as the basis of their pronominal character, since the word admitted after them is not the word which is supposed to be *represented*. Some of these grammarians say, "that such words as *our*, *their*, *your*, *his*, &c. are pronouns, *when they are used separately from the nouns to which they relate*; but that, *when they are joined to those nouns*, they are not to be considered as belonging to this species of words, (pronouns;) because, in this association, they rather ascertain a substantive, than supply the place of one." Others, again, say, "that none of these forms of speech can properly be called pronouns; as the genuine pronoun stands by itself, without the aid of a noun expressed or understood." In the latter opinion there is some sense; it is only rather *strait-laced*, but those who entertain or countenance such opinions as the former, which contain not a little absurdity, seem to overlook real distinctions, and to interpose their own fanciful and imaginary ones. *You* represents your name, person, or character; "*your* book" denotes the book belonging *to you*; and if *you* be a pronoun, so is *your* to be considered, with this difference between them, that the one is a substantive, and, as such, is said to stand by itself, while the latter has the nature of an adjective, inasmuch as it requires the addition of a noun, in order to complete the sense. That such words are not, strictly, used as substantive pronouns, words standing expressly *pro nominibus*, is most certain; so far they are not the genuine *pronoun*, indeed such was never represented to be their precise character; and although they do not represent the nouns which are joined with them, to which they refer only *syntactically*, like adjectives, yet, as, *etymologically*, or in *sense*, they always refer to, or rather imply, a pronoun, *ex. gr. your* implies *you*, *their*, *they*, *our*, *us*, &c. they are by no means unaptly characterized as adjective pronouns, possessive pronouns, or pronominal adjectives; *pronominal*, because, in sense, they imply a pronoun, and, like it, render unnecessary the mention of a corresponding *name* or *noun*; *adjective*, because, syntactically considered, they are explanatory of some noun; and *possessive*, because they denote possession. On the contrary, *other*, *this*, *that* (the demonstrative), *several*, *some*, *one*, *or* (the *other*), *nor* (*not* the *other*), *either*, *neither*, *sundry*, *both*, and the like, some of which, grammarians choose to denominate pronouns, and some, conjunctions, and some, both, are, in reality, neither pronouns, nor conjunctions, since they refer, in sense, to no pronoun whatever, and since, to complete the meaning, some noun is invariably expressed or understood; but definitives, respectively, of number, place, order, or the like. *Other* and *one* are, indeed, used substantively, making in the plural *others*, and *ones*. So much for the nature of pronouns, and for the character of *other*.

The Saxon *er* or *ere*, denoting priority, is the termination generally used to indicate comparison, and, although I am not fully prepared to speak decisively, I feel little hesitation to advance, that *other*, which is said to be a Saxon word, is as much to be considered a comparative, as the Greek ἕτερος, denoting "the *other* of two," is to be deemed the comparative of ἑις, *one*. Were we disposed to go farther into the field of conjecture, we might perhaps discover a similar analogy in other languages; thus, in Latin, *unus* one, *uter*,

uter, which of two, the former from ἕις, or its neuter gender, ἕν, the latter from ἕτερος; and, in the same way, *alter* (quasi ἕτερος; ἄλλος) one of two, or the other, and *cæter*, the other, perhaps και ἕτερος. Thus, also, in French *un*, one, *autre*, the other; and in Spanish *uno*, one, *otro*, the other. That all these may not be, strictly, comparatives; and that they may not all be followed by *than*, or a construction equivalent to that in which *than* makes a part, is no conclusive testimony against the general etymological nature which I feel inclined to attribute to them. For, although we do not, in English, say "after *than*," as we do "rather *than*," there is as little doubt that *after* is as much an Anglo-saxon comparative formed from *aft*, a word still retained among our sailors, as that *rather* is the comparative of *rath* or *rathe*, a positive which is now deemed obsolete. Perhaps, a similar remark is applicable to the definitives *either* and *neither*, words referring to one of two. *Other* and *else* are often used in a similar sense; and both are erroneously denominated, by some grammarians, pronouns. *Else* is said, by the learned Horne Tooke, to be the imperative *ales* of the verb *alesan*, *dimittere*; yet I cannot help seeing some resemblance between it and the Latin *alius*, which is said to be derived from the Greek αλλος. But, while *else* is, I believe, always followed, in English, by *but*, there are instances in Latin in which *alius*, though no comparative, has a construction bearing a faint resemblance to that of comparatives; as *Neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum*—Hor. "Do not think any one *else but*, or, "Think not any *other than* a wise man happy." The French too construe their *autre* as they would a comparative; thus "Tout *autre que*-lui," "any *other-than* he." The Spaniards also sometimes construe their *otro*, as they do their comparatives; as "El rey no tiene *otra* mira, *que* el bien publico," "the king has no other view than the public good." Upon the whole, although I may have failed in my endeavours to ascertain the real nature of the word *other*, I can assure "Scrutator," that, if we are to be regulated by usage, approved usage, which we have been so often told is the arbiter of living languages, it is proper to use *than* after *other*, just as if it were a comparative, and not *but*, which is often erroneously used, even after comparatives instead of *than*; *ex. gr.* "No sooner was the cry of the infant heard *but (than)* the old man rushed into the room." *Martinus Scrib.* I shall make but one remark more on this subject, and that is, in regard to the position of *other*. Its usual place is before the noun which it defines. Yet, we now, as formerly, meet with such expressions as "without fee or reward *other* than;" "No one *other* than he." Whether such an arrangement be proper, or conducive to perspicuity, I shall not pretend to determine; but it certainly does not much contribute to harmony.—"Scrutator" has, he says, looked into Murray, without receiving the information which he wanted, in regard to *other*. This is not surprising. He there found *other* characterised as a pronoun; and, indeed, most English grammarians and lexicographers, whose works I have perused, have, with the exception of Dr. Crombie and Mr. Dalton, greatly misrepresented the nature of English definitives. Pronouns have astonishingly multiplied in their hands, *some*, *any*, *aught*, *else*, *former*, &c. being introduced into this class. Indeed, they seem to consider no difference as existing among pronouns, adjectives, and definitives; and whenever they fell in with a *queer* kind of a word which they did not know how to dispose of rightly, for all such they made pronouns the general *depôt*. Whether or not they did right in acting thus, it is foreign from the present purpose to discuss at large; but that such is the case, is unquestionable.

One word more; in regard to "the principles of an art of *short* memory," (is not *short* rather an inappropriate epithet?) as it is named in page 105, I must be allowed to mention, that, many years ago, I heard it explained exactly in the same way as "Common Sense" has so clearly done it, by the late learned Dr. Beattie, who said, that the art was very ancient, and added, that, from the circumstance of orators associating their *ideas* with *place*, in order to aid their recollection, originated the method of dividing a discourse into "the first *place*," "the second *place*," and so on. I see the full propriety of the sensible remarks made by "Common Sense;" and feel convinced, in coincidence with his opinion, that, if any Frenchman should claim the merit of this invention, none but such as are deficient not only in memory, but in understanding too, will yield the smallest credit to his arrogant pretensions.

Your's, &c.

Crouch-End, Sept. 3, 1807. J. Grant.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me through your excellent publication to acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Donovan for the advantages I have derived in my enquiries respecting the mineralised remains of the animals of the former world, from the examination of the inestimable fossils, contained in his matchless Museum.

By the investigations which I had previously made, and from specimens in my own collection, I had ascertained that England alone yielded several species of Encrinites, as I trust I shall shew in the second volume of "Organic Remains of the Former World," now in the press. But by an examination of the series of fossils in this department of the London Museum, as above-mentioned, I have gained the knowledge that our own country can boast of yielding at least one additional curious species of this animal, hitherto, I believe, unknown, and forming by the length of the arms an intermediate species between the Lily and Plumose Encrinus. The specimen of which I speak is numbered, No. 924, in the brief catalogue which is delivered at the Museum.

From another specimen in the same collection, marked No. 950, I also acknowledge having derived very considerable information respecting the structure of that wonderful, lost animal, the Tortoise Encrinus.

Having no reason for concealing any of the motives which induce me to trouble you with this request, I do not hesitate to avow that one of these is a wish to call the attention of the curious, as well as scientific, to the most complete collection of British Natural History, which has ever yet been formed; a Museum, not confined to any one particular branch, but comprehending alike the three great departments of nature, the Zoological, Botanical, and Mineral Productions of the Island, upon the grandest scale possible. It will not be too much to say that this Museum, from the science evinced in its arrangement, independent of its importance as a collection of choice and valuable specimens, must, to those desirous of such knowledge, prove a most instructive school, and afford an inexhaustible fund of information to all those who think the Natural History of their own country worth attending to.

Hoxton-square, Your's, &c.
Sept. 6, 1807. J. PARKINSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Editors of the Annals of Botany having discontinued that Journal, will be obliged to you to insert the following translation of a letter they have lately received from M. Labillardiere, of the National Institute of France, as they wish to give as much publicity as possible to the defence of a gentleman, for whom they never felt for a moment other than the highest respect; the apparent accusation of ingratitude not being meant by them so much to apply to him personally, as to shew the state of the public mind at Paris at the time. The paragraph alluded to in his letter is as follows.

"In the Preface to the first number, the author expresses his gratitude to two gentlemen who have been instrumental to the publication of his work. '*His evulgatis,* &c.' Time and circumstances probably prevented Mr. Labillardiere from making the acknowledgments that were due in another quarter; for we know that both for the appearance of the Journal of his Voyage, and whatever has hitherto resulted from the scientific researches made on that expedition, the public are entirely indebted to the disinterested liberality of the president of the Royal Society, who, having obtained possession of the effects of the author, that had fallen by the chance of war into the hands of the English, soon after (in 1791) transmitted the whole collection, consisting of more than twenty large cases, to the original owner in Paris."

The following is the letter above alluded to, from M. Labillardiere to Messrs. Konig and Sims.

Paris, June 16, 1807.

Gentlemen—In your account of my work on the plants of New Holland, published in your Annals of Botany, vol. ii. p. 368, you have given an interpretation of a passage in the Preface to that work, so very foreign to the meaning that I should have supposed a careful perusal of it would have conveyed, that I have the honour to address to you my explanation. The passage here alluded to is as follows: "His evulgatis, *siquid boni consequitur in scientiæ emolumentum, non taceam prodita hæc non fuissent in lucem, si mihi defecissent beneficia illustrissimi D. Chaptal, dum erat minister rerum internarum, eminentissimique D. de Champagny, ejusdem successoris.*" The whole meaning of this passage is, that it would have been impossible for me to have undertaken

dertaken so costly a work, at my own private expence. That I did not repeat here, that, had it not been for the interference of the illustrious president of the Royal Society of London, my collection had been for ever lost to me, was because I had already made this acknowledgement in my *Voyage à la Recherche de La Pérouse*, a work of much more extensive circulation, than the one I am now publishing, on the Plants of New Holland, can possibly be.

That candour, which pervades the whole of your Journal, is to me a sufficient security, that you will (willingly) insert this explanation in a future number.

You may be assured that nobody entertains a higher respect for, or more grateful sense of the obligations due to Sir Joseph Banks than I do.

Accept, gentlemen, the acknowledgement of my most distinguished consideration.

Paris, LABILLARDIERE,
June 16, 1807. *de l'Institut de France.*

P.S. The seeds of Embothrium *tinctorium*, (N. Holl. Pl. Sp. p. 31. tab. 42 & 43,) which are found in great abundance in Van Diemen's Island, may hereafter become an object of great importance in commerce. If you are of the same opinion, do me the favour to make mention of them in your Journal, that traders may be induced to pay that attention to them which they deserve.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR

MANUSCRIPT copies of the following letters are bound up in a copy of the "Hermes," which lately came into my possession; and as I have no doubt that they are genuine, I have transcribed them for your perusal, and should you consider them of any importance, you are at liberty to publish them in your useful Magazine.

To such of your readers as may be admirers of Mr. Harris's Philosophy, they will probably be interesting: while, on the other hand, it may create a smile in others, to find the same epithet *(divine)* applied to the works of the philosopher of Sarum, that has been bestowed upon the two finest writers of antiquity, *Cicero* and *Plato!* — Z.

SIR, *Kensington, Dec.* 7, 1756.

As modesty is the constant attendant on merit, so I am forced to suppress the warm sentiments which arise on this occasion, lest even truth should offend your delicacy: permit me, Sir, however to own, that I have received more delight, as well as more benefit, from the "Three Treatises," and the "Hermes," than from all the books I ever read; and those friends whom I most esteem, often in raptures join with me in praising those *divine* works.

There is one passage, however, vol. ii. p. 297, in which I am not satisfied with their assistance. It is said to appear strange at first, and I must say it does to me at last; having read the work above ten times over, and the passage many times. I do not charge it with obscurity, but with only being wrote beyond my poor comprehension. The great desire I have to improve in these studies, obliges me (all other helps failing) to apply as men do in law affairs, to the highest tribunal. The words I allude to are, "That if there was not something good, which was in no respect useful, even things useful themselves could not possibly have existence. For this is in fact no more than to assert, that some things are ends, some things are means, and if there were no ends, there could be of course no means."

There is a grievous obscurity in page 7, with regard to the synthetical part postponed, the time when it will appear. The careful reader is in the dark, Mr. Vaillant, the bookseller, is the same: nor can the latter be half so eager after his expected profit, as the former: the particular interest I take in the affair, makes me wish that the time will not be long.

Pardon me, Sir, this one trouble more: when the next volume shall be published, may there be met with in town, the expert logician, and the rational mathematician combined in any teacher! Could such a master be formed, who would not take pains to become a wiser philosopher, and an acuter reasoner in all the possible subjects either of science or deliberation. Will your Preface "raise me a thirst," and the Author be so cruel not to allay it? In the Dialogue concerning Happiness, it is not so.—But I forget myself——

——In publica commoda peccem,
Si longo sermone morer.

I have the honour to be with the profoundest respect, WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

SIR, *Sarum, Dec.* 16, 1756.

I am thankful for the favourable opinion you express of my works, and am glad you can find any thing in them worthy the attention of a speculative man, since in this they may be truly said to attain the end of their publication.

As to the difficulty you propose, it is to be explained by properly regarding the distinction between things desirable for something else, and desirable for themselves. The hide, for example, is desirable for the leather, the leather for the shoe, the shoe to preserve the foot free from injury or pain. Here the hide, the leather, and the shoe are desirable for something else, and, were it not for that something else, would not be desirable at all. Call those things therefore useful

ful. But freedom from bodily injury and pain is something desirable for itself. Were we to suppose it, like the objects preceding, only desirable for something further, and then that something further for some other thing, and that again for another without cessation or stop; the progress would be infinite, and all our desires would be vague, as having by such infinity no scope at which to terminate. But this is absurd, and a stop there must necessarily be. Now this final or ultimate object, be it rational or not, is to the man who seeks it, not something useful, but something good: something more than useful, as use merely respects the means, but good respects the end, to which those means are supposed conducive.

As to a continuation of my last piece, it must depend on health, leisure, and the favourable hours of genius, none of which three it is in our power to controul.

Your's, &c.

JAMES HARRIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONCEIVING that the following extract from a letter received from Lower Canada, will prove interesting to your numerous readers, I beg leave to send it for insertion in your next Monthly Magazine. The encouragement given by government to settlers in those parts, for the purpose of cultivating that valuable article for our navy, hemp, must to every one appear highly political and meritorious, and it is much to be wished, that at no very distant period of time, we may become nearly independent of foreign nations for our supply of that article, as well as for iron and many other indispensable raw materials. It is dated Beçancour, Lower Canada, June 10, 1807.

"I am, at length, quietly seated in Canada, after a dangerous and unpleasant passage from Europe, as you have no doubt, before this time, been informed; we have been treated with the utmost attention and politeness, both by government, and by the individuals to whom we had letters of introduction.

"The government afford us every assistance to further the undertaking we are embarked in, we have purchased 150 acres of land, in Beçancour Seignory, situated about ninety miles from Quebec, on the river St. Lawrence, and opposite the Town of Three Rivers. We have already sown 100 acres of hempseed, which we hope will produce a good crop. The principal gentlemen in the country, as well as the farmers and country people, are all anxious to cultivate hemp, now that they see the government are in earnest to promote it; many of them have sown a considerable quantity of seed this season, and are to manufacture under our instruction; in short, we have every prospect of succeeding to the utmost of our wishes. We have, however, met with a few obstacles, but, at present, have got over them. There exist many people who are very inimical to the cultivation of hemp, conceiving it will hinder their speculations in wheat, which many at this time carry on to a considerable amount; but they are very much mistaken, for we have laid it down as a general rule for the farmers to cultivate hemp only on those lands, which the year before had grown wheat; consequently, the growth of that article will not be diminished.

"Another very serious obstacle, which we have experienced, but fortunately have now overcome, was the total loss of all our farmers, millwrights, and carpenters, whom we brought out with us, to the number of seventeen. Having to remain all the winter in Quebec, our men got corrupted by bad advice and drunkenness, (for rum is only 4s. 6d. per gallon), and, after giving us a vast deal of trouble, at length deserted our service, in spite of the orders of the magistrates, and the laws of the country, which, in respect at least to hired servants, are by no means administered with that precision, they are in the mother country; nor is it easy for persons in our situation to get them enforced. We have sustained a loss of some hundreds of pounds by their desertion; their passage and advances alone having cost us 550l. but we are in hopes that the government will reimburse us; we were misinformed by them and the Canadian merchants, else would certainly have acted otherwise; for on your side of the water we were told, that labourers in Canada were scarce, and that mechanics and farmers were not to be procured. We have experienced quite the contrary, for we have engaged Canadian farmers, carpenters, &c. and Yankee millwrights, who serve us for half the wages our own men cost us, and stand us besides in much less for their food. The soil is excellent for our purposes; and by the help of God, and our own exertions, we look forward with confidence for ultimate success."

Walworth Terrace, Sep. 11, 1807. Your's, &c. Q. Q.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR

ONE of the greatest difficulties in learning the modern languages, is the attainment of a proper or even an intelligible pronunciation. So few attempts have been made to reduce it to a system, that many have been led to give up all thoughts of being able to converse with foreigners, and have contented themselves with studying French and German in the same way they do Latin and Greek. Thus, while they avail themseves with advantage of the literary treasures of other nations, they are debarred from the pleasure and the profit of colloquial intercourse. It must be mortifying for two men of letters, of different countries, who may have corresponded on the most interesting subjects for years, to find, on a first interview, that the happiness they promised themselves from a personal acquaintance is considerably lessened by the misfortune of not being able to understand each other sufficiently even to support a common conversation. They are perfectly well versed in each others idiom, but, from having carelessly accustomed themselves to pronounce it according to their own rules of orthoëpy, their attempts at discourse create a confusion of tongues, like that at the Tower of Babel.

With respect to the French language, one would imagine that every difficulty of that nature in this country might be easily obviated. There are so many able teachers of that idiom, natives of France, in every considerable town in Great Britain, that a few months' instruction from them ought to prepare any student to speak their language with fluency and propriety. But although these teachers are able to give the most correct examples of true pronunciation, they are most of them defective in their knowledge of the principles of elocution. For instance, they can utter to their pupils the true sound of *u*, but they cannot direct them in the true adaptation of the organs of speech, so as to produce that sound. It is the same with the nasal *n* and *m*, the *gn*, the *eû*, and the *œu*. These and many similar cases, perpetually occur, in which, after repeated trials, the pupil is left without any prospect of attaining the true utterance, but by his facility of imitation.

If these difficulties occur in the French language, what must be those attendant on the study of the Spanish, the Italian, and, particularly, of the German. This latter, owing to the peculiarity of its pronunciation, has been falsely called one of the harshest languages in Europe. Certainly, when pronounced badly, it is harsher than the others; but that is no proof of any defect or discord in the language itself; for who would be as absurd as to suppose the violin an imperfect or dissonant instrument on hearing it unskilfully played? The German *ch* is liable to this harshness in the first attempts of English learners, but, by a little attention to the exercise of the guttural organs, it is easily obviated.

I subjoin a few instances in French pronunciation, with what I conceive to be effectual directions to the English student in the use of them.

U is pronounced like *ee* in the English, with the lips protruded as in the act of saying *u*.

Gn. To produce this sound, the middle of the tongue must touch the palate, and the pupil must utter *n* as the tongue quits that position, as *agneau*.

The nasal *n* or *m* at the end of words may be produced by suffering the sound to vibrate slightly through the nose, the tongue remaining at rest.

From these examples it may be found that the pronunciation of the words of any language is reducible to specific rules. The country is greatly indebted to Mr. Thelwall for his system of elocution; and his happy facility of elucidating it, leads me to think, that, were he to turn his attention to the difficulties of pronouncing foreign languages, he would be able to remove them all and thus more generally extend the benefits of his discoveries, which are at present neither sufficiently known, nor duly appreciated. The organs of speech in the human species are the same through every diversity of climate and country; in the various habits of adapting them to certain modes of utterance, lies the difficulty of pronouncing different dialects; a difficulty by no means insurmountable, if these modes were duly analyzed and investigated.

Your's, &c.

London, PHILOLOGUS.
August 7, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE insolent and illiberal language of the Anti-Bucerist would have been treated by me with silent contempt, had the subject in dispute only affected myself; but as it concerns the character of a man deservedly held in high estimation for his learning and piety, I think it a duty

a duty to refute more fully the falsehoods which have been revived against that eminent reformer in your Magazine.

My opponent brings forward a string of authorities to prove his assertion, that "Bucer was born a Jew, and died a Jew." The first is Lindanus, Bishop of Ruremonde, who is so far from being a writer of respectability, that he is not to be depended upon in any thing which he asserts against the Protestants. As inquisitor-general for the faith against the Heretics in Holland, he manifested his zeal with so much spirit that Philip the Second, King of Spain, made him the first Bishop of Ruremonde, of which he took possession in 1567. Now, Sir, let any man judge whether I have not a right to except to the naked, unsupported assertion of this flaming bigot and persecutor? Possevin barely quotes Lindanus, consequently his testimony might have been omitted; and the very title of the Jesuit's book, *De Atheismis Hæreticorum*, ought to make any man ashamed of citing such an author.

But the Anti-Bucerist dwells with the greatest satisfaction upon his quotation from Surius. The story he has given us from that writer has furnished him with matter for some sagacious remarks; but he should first of all have proved the truth of the tale. Surius, however, bad as he was, had more modesty than the Anti-Bucerist, for he cautiously says that he had been told the story by a grave and very learned man; and then, after giving the relation, he as cautiously says, "*Utrum autem hæc prorsus certa sint, non possum affirmare, præsertim quòd ille quoquè, qui hæc referebat, se ab aliis accepisse diceret.*"—"But whether these things be certain I cannot affirm, because he who told me them said, that he had only heard them from others."

So, then, here is a hear-say tale reported by an ignorant bigotted historian,* from some one whose name is not mentioned, but who candidly confesses to Surius himself, that he could not vouch for the fact from his own knowledge. But who will pay any respect to the assertions of a writer who could undertake to defend the infamous massacre on St. Bartholomew's day? Your correspondent very properly claims Sanders as belonging to his party, calling him "our Sanderus," and he is welcome to so respectable a character; yet even Sanders, as notorious a liar as he was, had some modesty in this instance, and would not venture to declare positively that Bucer died a Jew. He reports, indeed, what he had heard from others, that Bucer was inclined to Judaism, and he relates a conversation on the subject, which he says passed between Paget and Dudley; but who, at this time of day, will believe Sanders, when the sober men of his own party, and in his own time, were cautious of reporting after him?

I have never said or hinted that it was a reproach to be born a Jew; but it is evident that the zealous Romanists, by inventing this fiction respecting Bucer, did think that such an origin was a reproach, otherwise they would not have taken such pains to blacken the Reformation with Bucer's supposed Judaism.

But whether Bucer was born a Jew or not, I undertake to prove, against all his defamers, that he died a good Christian.

Your correspondent refers me, on one occasion, to the second volume of Burnett's History of the Reformation. Now in that very volume he will find King Edward's Account of the death and obsequies of Bucer as follows:

"Feb. 28, (1551,) the learned man Bucerus died at Cambridge, who was, two days after, buried in St. Mary's church, at Cambridge; all the whole university, with the whole town, bringing him to his grave, to the number of three thousand persons. Also there was an oration of Mr. Haddon, made very eloquently, at his death, and a sermon of (Dr. Parker): after that, Master Redman made a third sermon, which three sermons made the people wonderfully to lament his death. Last of all, the learned men of the University made their epitaphs in his praise, laying them in his grave."

Haddon's Oration is in print, and may be found, with a Letter to Peter Martyr, on the death of Bucer, in "Vitæ selectorum aliquot Virorum qui doctrina, dignitate aut pietate inclaruere," 4to. 1681. There the reader will meet with the clearest refutation of this infamous falsehood, which was not invented till several years after the public funeral of this celebrated reformer. Now I may ask, how came it, that when the body of Bucer was meanly taken up by the Romanists in the next reign, and publicly burnt with his writings, this very extraordinary charge of his Judaism was not once mentioned? How was it that the persecutors of his remains

* So the great Cardinal Du Perron called him, "an ignorant Beast."

mains did not triumphantly insult over the fallen church with this apostacy of one of its principal members? But no: the story of Bucer's Judaism was reserved for the fertile genius of the Romish faction, after Queen Elizabeth had completed the work of reformation.

Of the close of Bucer's life we have a very minute account given by those who most intimately knew him, and who were about his person to the last moment.

His death was occasioned by a complication of disorders, chiefly the colic and stone. A little before his decease, Mr. John Bradford, who was burnt at the stake in the reign of Mary, came to visit him, and, at parting, said, with tears, "I am going to preach, and will not fail to remember you in my prayers with the congregation." On which Bucer answered, "Cast me not away, O Lord, in my old age, when my strength faileth me;" and immediately added, with more liveliness than had been usual with him, "*Castiget fortiter, abjiciet autem nunquam; nunquam abjiciet!*" "He may chasten me greatly, but he will never cast me away; he will never cast me away!" And when he was advised, under his great torments, to be armed against the tempter, he said, "I have nothing to do with Satan; I am only in Christ;" after which he joyfully said, "*Ille, ille regit et moderatur omnia*;" "he, he reigns and governs all;" with which declaration of his faith in Christ he expired. (Melch. Adam. Vit. Germ. Theol. p. 220.

So much for the infamous lie that Martin Bucer died a Jew.

What the Anti-Bucerist says of the cunning trimming character of this worthy divine, merits nothing but contempt. Every candid reader will be disposed to consider Calvin's abusive language as an honour to Bucer. That eager zealot was most uncourteous to all who did not coincide with his views; and when he found that Bucer would not adopt his opinions, and follow his plans, he fell upon him with his wonted fury, and charged him roundly with an inclination to Popery, or at least of introducing a middle system, to which Calvin gave the name of Bucerism.

With regard to the concern which Bucer had in the formation of our liturgy, I have sufficiently stated it, by shewing that the main work was accomplished before Bucer was even invited to England. In the revisal of the Liturgy, I grant that much deference was paid to Bucer's judgment; and perhaps it may be admitted that, in a few instances, our English reformers carried their respect for his opinion a little too far. After all, the memory of Bucer will ever continue to be held in esteem by those who have a regard for the interests of learning, and for rational religion.

The charge of a persecuting spirit against Bucer has not been proved; nor has it been made to appear that he ever uttered the words in the pulpit against Servetus which are alleged. That he inveighed against "the simonies, sacrileges, and idolatries of the Papists," ought not to be mentioned, otherwise than to his honour; but if he was intolerant, it was not so much the fault of the man as of the age in which he lived, though the party who accuse him of that error are the last persons in the world who should declaim on the wickedness of persecution.

Your's, &c. J. WATKINS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD the following extracts from a Journal kept in Maryland, during parts of the years 1805 and 1806, prove worth insertion in your valuable Magazine, you will oblige your's, respectfully,

P. VALENTINE.

November 9, 1805.—We pass Annapolis, which appears to stand in a very flat situation. The cupola of the Court-house is a very conspicuous object. Kent Island is nearly opposite, which is famous for wild fowl. We see many flocks of swans, geese, ducks, &c. We have a strong S. E. breeze, which wafts us swiftly up the Patapsica. We pass the Quarantine-house, a neat and airy building, a little below the fort on the right bank. It is surrounded by little cedar clumps, which, in an English pleasure-ground, would attract attention, but stand here unnoticed, except by the solitary emigrant. The fort is in front of us, upon a small neck of land, which projects from the city of Baltimore about two miles, in the fork of Patapsica river and Baltimore harbour. It is a large brick building, with a handsome appearance, and in a very commanding situation. This neck of land forms the western side of the harbour, and the point forms the northern and eastern sides. The entrance may be about three hundred yards. We speedily come to anchor, and I once more experience the indescribable pleasure of

setting

setting foot on shore. The noise of the hammer, the hum of business, and sight of human beings, make me feel myself once more launched from the cradle of the Ocean into the active world! After a perilous and tempestuous voyage of ten weeks, behold me once more landed in a country, justly considered as the asylum of persecuted Europe. A shower of rain, and the lateness of the evening, give me no opportunity of seeing much of the Point. There are always coaches here, which charge 1s. 1d½. for taking a person to any part of the city, and the farthest part may be three miles. With little difficulty I find my way to where I thought Evans lived, but he was removed; and I then went, in the same street, to the sign of Neptune, kept by one Comorinsky, a German. He asked six dollars per week for board and lodging, not including liquor, except at dinner. I continued with him three nights, but not liking his accommodations, on account of the abominable filth, I left. The house is large and airy, capable of affording all reasonable comfort. You have a large lobby, from which you enter his bar-room, where there is an infernal stove, and this is the usual place for sitting in. Here, in about three yards square, are a dozen persons, smoking and spitting upon the floor or stove, from which there arise the most deleterious effluvia, the basis of which is large undigested Bologna sausages, just swallowed at breakfast, or supper.

I slept in a room upon the second story, at the farthest end of a lobby. The floor was brick, apparently not cleaned since the last century. The walls had been white-washed, but were mopped over with dirt. The bed was under a window which let the cold in, and without curtains. To prevent taking cold, the only alternative was to cover myself completely, and be kept half smothered. The washing-place is upon a bench in the yard, where is a towel *pro bono publico*, which may contain the germ of disorder, &c. and is, at all events, a flag of abomination.

I went on the Sunday to the Protestant church, which is new and handsome. The preacher is reckoned famous, the congregation were genteel, and I was, upon the whole, much gratified. The doctrine was, however, Calvinistical, and the preacher spoke with feeling and vehemence against the fashionable amusements of the times. There is a great shew of outward devotion on the Sabbath-day. Baltimore contains about five thousand inhabitants. I dined to-day at Evans's ordinary, where about fifty sat down to a most excellent dinner. They do not sit after dinner. Evans makes up about seventy beds, and they are generally all engaged. His rent is £.710 per annum. His house is amazingly large; fifty yards in depth, by ten, and six stories high. It stands in Baltimore, or Market street, which is the principal street, and a mile long. The rents in this street are in proportion to the above. A confectioner told me he paid six hundred dollars per annum for only three small rooms on the ground-floor; one fronting the street, six yards by six; the second an eating-room, four yards by three; and the third a kitchen, five yards by three, with a very small back yard. Rents struck me to be about one hundred per cent. higher than in Liverpool, and living fifty per cent. cheaper; I mean as to provisions, clothing being thirty per cent. higher than in Liverpool. Beef was ten dollars per hogshead, pork eight, geese two shillings and three-pence, turkeys three shillings and four-pence half-penny, fowls one shilling and sixpence per couple. The beef is young, tender, and juicy, not being fed upon the Bedford plan, which bids fair to turn beef into bacon. There is, however, little fat upon the loins, and the cattle are in general small, say about five hundred weight. The poultry are excellent, and their superiority to ours is said to be owing to their feed of Indian corn. Having met with H——, I accompanied him into the country, where I was glad to find his good mother and sister as busy as bees, not having in the least forgotten that they were Englishwomen. The country on both sides of the road, from Baltimore towards Pittsburg, is so amazingly changed in appearance within the last ten years, by the erection of country-seats, and the clearing of wood, that I might have supposed I had never seen it before. This is principally owing to the yellow fever, which has frightened the wealthy from the city, for the land is miserably poor, the soil being not more than three inches deep, with a substratum of clay. I observe some enclosures exhibit a luxuriant appearance of clover. They are indebted for this to plaster of Paris, which is now used in considerable quantities. I am informed it has a tendency to cement the loose nature of the soil, thus preventing it from being

being blown away by the winds, and washed away by the rains, which are violent and overwhelming in this climate.

It likewise attracts moisture from the atmosphere, which must be singularly advantageous in their hot dry summers. This I have experienced in the meridian heat of the day, so as to get wet-shod when in common grass pastures I could walk perfectly dry. Plaster of Paris is seven dollars the ton, producing twenty-seven bushels. They put from one to three bushels on a statute acre, scattering it like corn. It is generally laid upon hilly land, and suits a loose gravelly soil with a substratum of clay. It is customary to use it every year in the spring in the above small portions, and thus the clover is kept in luxuriance and heart a long time. It is equally beneficial to gram and potatoes.* The land in this part of the country is generally uneven, the ridges of the hills taking a direction from the N. W. to S. E. Their average height, from the streams of water, in the lowlands, is about twenty-five yards. A worthy gentleman with whom I had some conversation, calls this land, which is liable to have its soil blown or washed away, not *realty*, but personalty, or moveable property. Produce is about twenty bushels of wheat, and fifteen of Indian corn per statute acre. Emigrations to the back country, for the last ten years, have been numerous. Notwithstanding the population increases, it is but partially and locally confined to towns and their neighbourhoods. This is in a great measure owing to commerce, the situation of Baltimore upon the finest bay in the world, and its greater proximity to Fort Pitt by Redstone and the Monongahela than any other port in the states. In commercial importance it bids fair to be the first city. Having only been visited once by the yellow fever in the year 1797—(and it was then principally confined to the Point, a flat situation where the shipping lay)—it is considered as more healthy than almost all the other sea-ports; and to this one circumstance may be attributed a great proportion of the amazing increase in its population, houses, shipping, and prosperity. The duties paid last year upon imports to the Federal Government, amounted to 22,000 dollars.

It seems, from the President's Speech, that situations upon the tide-waters are only liable to the yellow fever. If so, a question naturally arises, and it is this: Will the cupidity of man, and the daring spirit of commercial enterprize, always be such as to defy its approaches, and rise out of the ashes and mourning for departed relatives and friends to the steady and vigorous prosecution of their darling objects? Nay, as the cities increase, will not the risk likewise increase, and call forth a proportionate increase of this worldly temerity? Should that not be the case, but the yellow grim tyrant, with his tremendous scythe, terrify at last the inhabitants of the sea-ports, and forcing them into the country, there to embark in the less profitable, but more sure, healthy, moral, and peaceable pursuits of agriculture, would not the change conduce to the political as well as physical happiness of America? Might she not become another China, and regulate the course of her trade in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of wars from the contaminating influence of European politics? But if commerce is still to be carried on in the usual channel, the rivers higher up the country, out of reach of the tide waters, afford abundance of situations free from risk and danger, near to a fertile back country, where produce might be bought cheap, and exported under more favourable circumstances than at present. I believe there is not a city which has been visited by the yellow fever, but has not far from it a situation on some river, which would be in no danger from this dreadful scourge. To remove the cities to such situations seems romantic; but might it not in effect be done by the respective states indemnifying the inhabitants for their property in land, houses, and improvements? The sum, no doubt, would be immense; but the evil already suffered, and which is annually to be apprehended, is already incalculable, and may justly be considered, in all its effects and bearings, as the greatest of national calamities. If the respective states are unequal to the task, why not call upon the Federal Government for assistance? This would be an act worthy of an enlightened, liberal, and humane government, and of the prudence and regard for the health and happiness which should characterize the citizens of America above those of any country in the world.

(To be continued.)

To

* Since my arrival in Lancashire, I have been informed that a Mr. Higson, in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, has a machine for preparing the plaster, and that he has a good sale for it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late alarm respecting mad dogs has had one good effect; it has called forth several essays on the subject, and others are announced. This cannot but afford pleasing hopes that some of the writers may fall into a more fortunate path than has yet been trodden, even by the most scrutinizing of their predecessors; although some of them, it must be owned, have applied with industry and ability.

He deserves even some praise, who, though unable to point exactly the right road, informs us from his observations, that we are pursuing the wrong. Our progress that way arrested, we stop, pause, and begin to explore another, in hopes of a better issue.

The delusions of fancy, and the prejudices of ignorance, have been pursued without reflection for ages, in many departments of medical investigation; but in none have they taken deeper root, than in what belongs to canine rabies. I trust the gloom begins to be dispelled.

For more than twenty years have I endeavoured, with all my might, to remove errors, or what appeared to me such; and though it may be with little, yet I flatter myself it will not be without some, profit to those who succeed me in this walk.

There are several grand errors which I have endeavoured to detect.

1. I assert that the disease does not appear, from the first day of the bite, either in man, quadruped, or fowl, to any indeterminate period of life; an idea which has produced, for ages, unspeakable distress among that part of the human species who have had the misfortune to be bitten.

II. That after the lapse of a certain period, bitten persons may remove from their minds all suspicions of future disease.

III. That in no composition, under the name of specific or prophylactic, is any confidence whatever to be placed.

IV. That the disease arises by inoculation from a bite of a rabid animal, of the dog and cat tribe alone, and from no other, as far as just observation has yet carried us.

V. That it is also produced spontaneously, or, in other words, is bred in the quadruped itself (but not in man), under certain circumstances, not yet perhaps all known.

VI. That no cure has yet been made in any case of true rabies.

VII. That those diseases resembling, but improperly named, hydrophobia, and which admitted of a cure, arose not from the saliva of a rabid animal, but from fear and apprehension, which sometimes excite mania, or resemble those arising from wounds inflicted on nerves, producing, through irritation, various degrees of tetanic affection.

VIII. That the only certain hopes and prevention in the true rabies, consist in the expulsion of the contagious saliva, by the complete destruction of the wounded parts.

IX. That the term *mad*, applied to those of the human species labouring under it, ought no longer to be used, as it has been productive not only of neglect, but cruelty, by stifling or smothering the unhappy sufferers, under the notion of self-preservation, although their saliva cannot communicate the disease, nor is the rational faculty in the least impaired, nor they themselves rendered unconscious of their actions except during the paroxysms, which is one of the leading characteristics of this dire malady.

Each of these heads I have discussed elsewhere at some length*, and need not here repeat, unless in such parts as I find are disputed on the authority of persons who are considered as unerring guides, from the opportunities of observation which they are said to have possessed.

On grounds such as these, it has been asserted that rabies is never produced unless by inoculation, or in other words from a wound into which the peculiar poison giving rise to the malady is instilled.

A celebrated sportsman, who certainly had many opportunities of observing the disease, has given this opinion currency, and I find that it gains many advocates. It certainly, however, is not the fact; and the most that can be granted, is that every case of the rabid dog which he saw, arose from a wound by another dog. It would, however, be mere credulity to take the limited experience of any one person on which to build a superstructure requiring so broad a base as the present, involving a general law of nature. Without derogating from the respect due to this opinion, or the veracity of it, as far as his knowledge extended, it cannot, I venture to affirm, be unlimitedly admitted. There are links in the chain of facts belonging to this malady which neither he nor I, nor

* Vide Remarks on Hydrophobia, 2d edition, 1798.

many

many others, have yet discovered; and errors may attend some of our assertions, in spite of the utmost care to avoid them. Hence it is prudent, that in many things we should assert not positively, but with doubt.

The good king of Siam, to give an example, disbelieved, and he was supported in his persuasion by his countrymen, that the existence of frozen water was impossible. Ice was never seen in that region, and the Dutch envoy was discredited, who made the assertion that he came from a country where the water grew hard and cold at certain seasons, and where the people walked on its surface with perfect safety. Yet his majesty of Siam and all his court were in an error.

To adduce positive proof of spontaneous accession is difficult, because the rambling nature of the dog brings him often in company with others of his kind, when the master's eye is not over him. But if one instance can be given where the malady arose without a bite, it will destroy the assertion; for what happens once, may, under similar circumstances, happen a second, a third, and to any number of times.

If due confidence can be placed in the observations of a physician in New Jersey, in America, where the disease a few years ago became prevalent, and extended to many dogs in that province, Hertford, Connecticut, and afterwards to Massachusetts, a spontaneous case was there produced.

This gentlemen, writing to Dr. Mitchill, of New York, informs him that he traced the disease to the first dog known to be affected in that part of the country where he resided. This animal had been feeding on some putrid carcases, which in prowling about, he had discovered. Soon after he was observed to become sick, ejecting the matter eaten. After this he bit many animals, dogs, cows, pigs, &c. Three cats also went mad, but whether bitten by him, is not said.

It would appear that the carrion brought the latent disease into activity, which had been previously forming in the animal's habits. It is probable, likewise, that he had resorted to it daily, and fed during a time sufficient to lay the foundation of the disease, by inducing a morbid change in his fluids. The Doctor's dog, amongst others, becoming rabid, died, and he adds that the alkali, which had been administered, did not cure the animal, yet he thought some good effects resulted from it.*

Rabies likewise became frequent after the American war, in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, and it was supposed to arise from the quantity of carrion which dogs had about that time eaten. Great numbers of horses and other animals belonging to the army and the citizens, from time to time died, were dragged out to a common and left to the dogs. This practice being discontinued, carrion was no longer thus exposed, and rabies ceased†. If it happen at the same time to be warm weather, with a scarcity of water, then to the addition of these may be ascribed with probability a great part of the remote cause of the malady.

But rabies has arisen in weather the reverse, when cold-pinched, and hunger, perhaps urged. When the half famished animal, the property of some starving cottager, is compelled to exist on such scraps as the poverty of his master can supply, or prowling among dunghills and filth in search of more, wanders about to supply a still craving appetite. Under these circumstances material changes must also be wrought in the animal's system; and thus starvation and cold may lay the foundation of the disease equally with hot weather, thirst, and voracious gorging of alkalescent food. These, indeed, are two extremes, but both capable of the greatest deviations from health; and it is possible that the one, in some degree independent of the other, may give origin to one and the same disease. Analogy in some other maladies will warrant this supposition.

But supposing it to arise from the first:—hot, acrid food, taken uncontrouledly, would produce costiveness. This again changes in the assimilation of the fluids, and thus a poison may be generated, inducing that train of symptoms denominated rabies.

Costiveness even of itself will lay the foundation of indisposition; and this will alter the animal's temper. To trace the changes which this can occasion, if kept up for some time by alkalescent and putrid food, would not well accord with this place; but the effects may be easily comprehended.

Nature, it is true, prompts the animal to seek relief, if it can be found, by de-

* Vide Duncan's Annals of Med. vol. 4.

† Vide Mease.

to

vouring grasses of different kinds, to purge off the sordes. In cold, wet weather, the animal is frequently affected with colic, which it endeavours to remove in this way. Of this, I have often been an eye-witness, at a time when I knew not the cause, but wondered to see dogs tear up and eat grass with the avidity of a cow or a horse. In the good effects of purgatives early administered to dogs, when indisposed, I have a firm belief; and doubt not but the experience of many of my readers enables them to say as much.

I might adduce some examples, had not my present letter stretched out already to too great a length. This, therefore, with some further arguments to show that rabies is produced spontaneously, and primarily in the animal itself, as well as by inoculation, I shall reserve till my next communication, in which I hope satisfactorily to prove what I have undertaken on this head to assert.

Your's, &c. R. HAMILTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO writer on vegetable physiology, so far as I know, has hitherto noticed the high degree of irritability displayed by the garden lettuce, *lactuca sativa*, at certain periods of its growth. Some account therefore of the recent experiments made on this interesting plant by Dr. J. Carradorri, a distinguished naturalist, must, I conceive, prove highly acceptable to the lovers of phytological science.

From his experiments, it would appear, that if a lettuce plant be gently touched with the finger, when it is in seed, and particularly when in flower, it may be observed to emit, at the place so touched, a milky liquor, in the form of very minute drops. This phenomenon occurs however only in the small amplexicaul leaves of the branches, and the leaflets of the calyxes or flower-cups. The contact of any solid body, however smooth; even the application of the slightest stimulus operates to produce the emission of this liquor. A blade of grass, or any other pointed body, applied in the most gentle manner, excites in the part such a degree of irritation as to make it throw out a milky humour in the form of jets, which an attentive eye may readily perceive spurting into the air to some distance.

Neither a drop of water, nor of the nitrous, sulphureous, nor muriatic acids, when applied very gently, so as to produce no mechanical impulse, appeared to Dr. Carradorri capable of exciting the least emission from the most irritable parts of the plant; but when one or more drops of any fluid were made to fall upon it, they never failed to produce an emission of the milky juice.

Neither the smoke of tobacco, nor the fumes of the nitric and sulphuric acids, produced the least effect. Dr. Carradorri next directed upon it a stream of air, by blowing through a straw with all his force; but, unless when he approached extremely near, not the smallest effect was produced.

The application of heat by means of a burning coal, or red-hot iron, appeared to have no other influence, but that of destroying the portion of the plant near to which they were brought; neither did the action of cold, nor the application of ice, produce in this vegetable any sensible change. But the slightest touch of an insect was sufficient to excite the irritability of the plant, and produce an emission of the milky liquor. It is extremely interesting to observe, says Dr. Carradorri, how the ants, which frequently creep upon this plant, in order to collect, and carry off its seeds, are entangled in the milky juice exuding from it, in consequence of the slight impression made by their feet. Such a sight, he adds, recalled to my mind the fabulous representation of the rivulets of milk, described by the poets as having their source in Elysium, abounding with delicacies of every kind—

Flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant.

These plants, torn up by the roots, or their branches detached from the stem or trunk, furnish, on the application of stimuli, the same exudation, in whatever place they may be kept, so long as they possess a certain degree of vitality, or vegetative power.

Having torn up a lettuce when in full flower, and possessing the most certain signs of irritability, Dr. Carradorri immersed it slowly, while holding it in an upright position, in a vessel of water; as the water came into contact with the leaves of the plant, or the leaflets of the calyx, it excited them to eject the milky liquor with which they were furnished. On applying stimuli to the plant when under water, a similar emission of juice took place, as when it was excited in the air; and when the excitement was somewhat greater, he could discern the milky liquor thrown by jets into the water. This unquestionably must have proceeded,

he observes, from a power inherent in the plant itself, for it cannot be supposed that the milky juice could be emitted through the organic pores of the lettuce, unless it had been propelled by a constrictive power, or systolic motion in the vascular system; and as this power is excited by the simple contact, or application of any body capable of producing excitement, and ceases uniformly when the stimulus is withdrawn, it must, on that account, be referred to a principle of irritability.

This law, which is common to living matter, Dr. Carradorri conceives he has fully demonstrated to prevail in the lettuce; since, as often as any solid body, whether rough or smooth, round or pointed, was brought into contact with this plant when in flower, it never failed to excite the part so touched to emit or eject a milky fluid, in the same way as muscular contractions are excited in animals, by the application of stimuli; this effect could not, however, be prolonged to an indefinite period by the continued application of the exciting body, though it was renewed, after a short interval, in the same manner as muscular contractions cannot be extended beyond a certain period by the presence of the irritating cause, till after the lapse of some time, when the muscular fibre, having recovered its excitability, again becomes susceptible of excitement.

Such an effect cannot, Dr. Carradorri goes on to observe, be referred to any mechanical cause, since he frequently found that the emission of moisture was not in proportion to the collision, or the pressure of the body applied to a vegetable, but to the excitement which it produced; hence it is evident, that the phenomenon in question is merely the effect of excitement or stimulation. Besides, he never perceived that a greater excitement was produced in the plant in proportion to its being strongly rubbed, or even pricked by a very sharp body; on the contrary, it always appeared to be more considerable when the plant was only slightly rubbed by the finger, or gently touched by a blade of grass.

Heat, cold, strong odours, volatile fluids, &c. are all, it is well known, capable of acting on the irritability of some vegetables, as for example, on the sensitive plant; but, according to Dr. Carradorri's experiments, they do not operate with sufficient power to excite the irritability of the lettuce. Hence, it should seem, that the irritability of this plant is not sensible to every stimulus.

After detailing these experiments, Dr. Carradorri makes the following pertinent, and judicious observation on the irritability of plants in general.

"The whole of my experiments (he observes) on the lettuce, as well as on different species of plants*, incontestably prove that vegetables possess a principle similar to that which in animals is termed irritability. All vegetables appear to possess this power, though in different degrees. On this principle depends not only the absorbing power, and the ascent of sap in vegetables, but also the motion, or the circulation of the juices in their vessels. It is beyond a doubt, that fluids are absorbed and propelled by vegetables, so long as their vitality remains, and that, as soon as this principle is destroyed, the circulation immediately ceases.

"Senebier did not think that irritability was compatible with the rigid state of the lymphatic or succiferous vessels in vegetables; and that from this condition, even were they endowed with that principle, it would be inavailable, as they could neither be susceptible of contraction nor dilatation. Hence he was led to maintain that the absorbing power of vegetables depends on an *Hygroscopic* or *Thermometric* action, similar to that of a sponge. According to this hypothesis, however, it can be of no consequence whether plants be furnished with an absorbent system of vessels, or be composed merely of a congeries of inorganic and impervious fibres. In fact, Senebier reduces vegetable life to a simple effect of physical causes.

"But how, upon his principle, can we admit any difference between a recent and a dry vegetable, or a living and a dead plant? How, besides, can we explain the force with which the sap of plants is sometimes propelled to a con-

* Numerous observations prove that there are many vegetables endowed with more or less irritability in different parts. The sleep of plants and the vigils of flowers furnish a proof of this. Farther, irritability has been discovered in the generative organs of some plants, viz. in the stamens, the filaments, and the pistils. The observations and experiments of Gmelin, Smith, Covolo. Thoelventer, and Medicus leave no room to doubt of this fact. There are besides many plants which manifest this principle in the leaves; as, for example, in the Hedysarum gyrans, Dionæa muscipula, the sensitive plant, &c.

siderable height, as observed by Hales, and other naturalists?

"The ligneous fibres or succiferous vessels of plants are hard, say the supporters of this opinion; but this hardness never approaches to rigidity, they always retain a greater or less degree of softness, and are perfectly susceptible of impressions. Even the hardest ligneous fibres are not wholly inflexible, especially those through which the sap flows in the greatest abundance. It affords no solid objection to this doctrine that these vessels are connected together at every point provided that the connecting medium be of such a yielding nature, as to afford free play to the motion of the vessels; and the cellular tissue of vegetables, it is well known, possesses such a property. Neither is it available to alledge that if the lymphatic or succiferous vessels of plants were endowed with a contractile power, it must be manifest to our senses by some change in their appearance, as is the case in the animal system, for it is evident, that as this contraction must necessarily be in proportion to the hardness and small calibre of the ligneous fibres, that it may exist without producing any sensible alteration in the aspect of the plant. It appears to me then, unless we contradict known facts, that vegetables must be admitted to possess a principle of life or irritability, on which their primary functions, as the circulation of the sap, &c. depend. Whether they be likewise endowed with sensibility, or a species of instinct, or volition, is a metaphysical question wholly foreign to the present inquiry. It has, besides, been already discussed by men of the greatest celebrity, who have maintained it with all the power of their imagination, and all the aids derivable from science, I shall here therefore only observe, that, if the apparently spontaneous motions of plants be supposed to proceed from a principle of intelligence, it must at the same time be admitted, that this volition is dependent on the laws of chemical affinities.

"Setting aside, however, all theory, this principle of life or vegetative power, on which the circulation of the sap in plants depends, has been demonstrated by direct experiments. Coulomb has evinced by some decisive trials, that the sap-vessels of certain plants contract on the application of styptics; and Van-Marum has satisfactorily demonstrated the same fact, by showing that vegetables may be deprived of this contractile power by the application of electricity in the same manner, as it destroys the irritability of the muscular fibre in animals. Girtanner and Humboldt have likewise experimentally proved the irritability of plants, as well as Delametherie, who, in a work entitled *Considerations sur les Etres Organisés*, has proved, by numerous and convincing experiments, that vegetables possess functions analogous to those of animals.

"The following simple process, in my opinion, fully demonstrates that the circulation of the juices in plants is produced by vascular action. Let any one select a young plant of spurge, *Euphorbia cyparissias*, the stem of which is not furnished with branches, and on detaching or cutting off the leaves, a milky liquor will immediately issue from the wounds; but on afterwards cutting the extremity of the stem, the fluid will cease to drop from the first wounds, and begin to flow from the one last inflicted. If this operation be performed across, that is, if we divide, in the first instance, the extremity of a similar plant, and afterwards puncture the stem, or detach several of the leaves underneath the first incision, very little of the milky juice will flow from these last wounds, while, on the contrary, it will issue copiously from the one at the upper extremity of the stem.

Hence, it should seem that, there is a *revulsion* or *derivation* of fluids in plants as well as in animals, since the sap may be recalled from one extremity to another of the stem of a plant, so as to flow out at the part to which it is recalled. As it there finds a more prompt and easy outlet, it leaves empty those vessels, which it formerly occupied; a circumstance that could not happen unless it was propelled forward by the action of the vessels.

"I must not, however, be understood as maintaining that this principle, or motive force, with which I suppose vegetables to be endowed, and which I denominate irritability, is in every respect similar to animal irritability. It is well known, that in animals, this principle resides in the muscular fibre, and manifests itself by their contraction; but in respect to vegetable irritability, nothing is known except that it may be brought into action by stimuli of various kinds, and be renewed by the reiterated application of the exciting body; in this respect, it perfectly agrees with animal irritability. We know not, however, in what part of the vegetable substance this principle resides; nor have we been able precisely to ascertain its mode

mode of action in the internal structure of the organs endowed with it.*

"If the laws and properties of vegetable irritability, on which we have supposed the circulation of their juices to depend, be carefully examined, it will be found in many respects to differ from animal irritability. It is a fact, sufficiently well known, that many plants revive after having been dried for a considerable time, and that the drying process may be repeated without wholly destroying the life of the plant; but muscular irratibility, on the contrary, when long suffered to remain inert, is wholly destroyed; because it is well known from the laws of irritability, that the muscular fibre loses that principle, either by a too prolonged contraction, or by being suffered to remain, for a great length of time, in a state of inaction, or relaxation. Thus then there exists in plants a species of irritability, on which depends the circulation of the sap, and consequently their nutrition, though it must, at the same time, be admitted, that the laws, by which it is governed, are in many respects different from those of animal irritability.

"Are there then other vital functions different from *irritability*, and *sensibility*, with which we are yet unacquainted? It is not impossible that nature may have gradations, or varieties in the animating powers, as well as in the external forms of organized existences, which regulate their economy, and preserve the different classes of being in the scale of creation."

Your's, &c. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE utility of public companies in trade must depend upon the object of their association. If this be some measure of public improvement, or the carrying on of a business too extensive, and requiring too great a capital, for an individual; or to recover an important branch of trade out of the grasp of private monopoly, in such cases public companies are found beneficial to commercial ciety. But if, after having effected such an object, or when they are formed upon erroneous principles, they go on, collectively, interfering with the laudable and necessary exertions of individuals, they destroy that opportunity for fair and open competition, which is a stimulus to industry and improvement. A business divided amongst ten traders, who have separate interests to urge their respective endeavours, whose claim to public patronage must be successful or unsuccessful, according to its merit or demerit, will be productive of more benefit to the country, than if aggrandized by an associated number of men, who are enabled, by the advance of a moderate subscription, to make large and excluding purchases; to render ineffectual the exertions of less capitalists; and finally, to bring the article of their traffic into the market at a price regulated by caprice and covetousness.

To whatever extent the country may have been benefited by the numerous public Companies formed within the last twenty years, (and that it has been much and extensively benefited in many instances is fully admitted,) yet, whilst they are liable to be perverted into machines of injurious aggrandizement, they should be regarded with a due degree of careful and jealous apprehension. The late unprecedented high price of copper, and its effect upon manufactures, at a period when the superior workmanship of many articles of English wares formed the only balance against the inferior price of those brought into the markets of the Continent by French, German, and Italian artisans, seems not to have been made the subject of much investigation. Yet it caused a stagnation in what remained of our continental trade; and many instances might be adduced, wherein the preference for English manufactures, in foreign markets, was rendered useless by the high price of copper in our own.

The supply of copper to our manufacturing towns has for some years been confined to public companies, which were first formed to counteract what was then deemed private and arbitrary monopoly. The persons associating were *then* consumers, and their views were to obtain the metal at a fair and saving price. Since that time the shares have passed into the hands of persons who are *not* consumers, and whose interest, therefore, centers in making the highest possible profit upon the article. With what success their exertions have been attended, the manufacturer who has been unable to vend his goods, and the proprietor of copper-shares who has exulted in his large and disproportionate dividends, have well ascertained.

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* From some recent experiments, made by Delametherie, this principle would appear to reside chiefly in the supple elastic transverse membranes of the vessels of plants possessing a structure similar to the lymphatic vessels of very irritable animals.

ed. The price of copper, in this country is now higher than upon the Continent; and whilst the necessities of the state call upon every class of society for enormous supplies, any circumstance that operates injuriously upon the means of raising such supplies, should become the subject of open and serious investigation.

But it is not to large branches of business that the formation of public companies has been confined. During the last scarcity of provision, when bakers were compelled to mix coarser grain with wheat in some principal towns in England a subscription was encouraged to establish *flour and bread concerns.* The professed object was to make bread from good and unmixed wheat flour. It was not considered that the consumption of good wheat alone increased the calamity of famine; and that such associations, must deprive one class of tradesmen of the means of gaining a livelihood. But waving the impolicy of the measure, yet since the inducement is happily done away (for towns having bread and flour concerns are not now better supplied than others are), additional reason is afforded for the prevention of the existing evil.

That a large capital can command a certain business under less expences than if the same capital and business were divided into ten distinct portions, can be readily apprehended. But when this saving of expence is spread amongst two or three thousand shares, the advantage to individual subscribers is hardly perceptible; and is no compensation for the loss of employment experienced by ten tradesmen. The direction of the concern is generally left to a hired manager, and the appearance of the latter in the corn-market has been repeatedly observed to produce an immediate rise in the price of wheat; for his purchases are necessarily great, and his own interest is not concerned, at whatever rate these are paid for.

Instead of the number of these associations diminishing, there prevails in some parts of the country a disposition to increase it. A public company for brewing, and another for the carriage of goods by waggons, have been proposed. As there is no trade but what is liable to similar encroachments, the extent to which the evil may be carried should awaken the community to an examination of its present and future effects.

Your's, &c.

Birmingham. OBSERVATOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. X.

THE PHARSALIA.

A Critical dissertation on the merit of Lucan, however short, may have this disadvantage, that, as he is an author little read, compared with his great precursors in the Epos, the curiosity of the student is faintly excited by the praise or censure of a poet, whom he has been accustomed to consider as so much inferior to Homer or to Virgil. The perusal of the Pharsalia is not necessarily imposed in our schools; few, therefore, but those whose literary taste induces them to range through the whole circle of the classics, have been disposed to read it. It has also been the peculiar misfortune of Lucan, that he has never met with a translator who, with genius to admire and imitate his beauties, and sagacity to detect and avoid his errors, has enabled the less learned reader to peruse the poem in his own language. The version of our tragedian Rowe has all the suavity but feebleness of style which marks his plays. In vain would we look for the spirit and energy of the Latin poet. In France he was equally unfortunate. For a long time the French had no other version than that of Brebeuf, written in the early stage of the literature of that country, when the declamatory style of Spain adopted by Rotrou and Corneille was so much in vogue. Brebeuf may be said to have *out-heroded Herod,* having magnified to an extraordinary degree the defects of Lucan by his own exuberant and pompous phraseology. But the progress of letters, and the prevalence of a better taste, soon extinguished his temporary fame, and again consigned Lucan to the libraries of the learned. Marmontel, who thought the universal prejudice against him unfounded and unjust, endeavoured, with some success, to revive the memory of Lucan, and to recommend the study of his poem. With Marmontel, we think that his defects are sufficiently counterbalanced by merit peculiarly his own; that a writer supported by the manly and unbiassed praise of Tacitus* and Quintilian,† must be supposed not

* Speaking of Lucan's father, he says, "Annæum Lucanum genuerat, grande adjumentum claritudinis." Tac. Ann. lib. 15.

† "Lucanus ardens & concitatus & sententiis clarissimus." Quint. Inst. Orat. lib. 10, c. 1.

unworthy

unworthy the Augustan age; and that the attention of the reader will be repaid by the study of an irregular genius, who, in a maturer age, and in better times, might have equalled the reputation of Virgil himself.

The *subject* of the Pharsalia presents the most dreadful picture exhibited of the miseries of civil war. It inculcates the same moral as the Iliad, but in another point of view, and under a different form. It is more particularly intended to convey this useful lesson to the people, that in domestic contentions they are only the instruments of the great; for the gratification of whose ambition they madly shed their blood, and forge their own fetters. But the subject has two defects. Civil wars, especially when so fierce and violent as those of the Romans, present objects too shocking for the Epopœa, and give odious and disgusting views of human nature. Gallant and honourable achievements are much more proper themes for the Epic Muse. But the genius of Lucan seemed to delight in scenes of blood. Not content with those which his plan abundantly furnished, he introduces, by way of episode, a long detail of the proscriptions of Marius and Sylla, which present all the forms of ingenious and systematic cruelty. The other defect of the subject is, that it is too near the times in which the poet lived. In the introductory essay on the Epopœa, we have already observed that this is a circumstance always unfortunate for a poet, as it in a great measure deprives him of the assistance of fiction and imagery, which add a degree of splendour, as well as amusement, to his work. Lucan appears to have submitted to this disadvantage of his subject; with what propriety, has been often considered doubtful. That he himself thought it susceptible of such embellishment is evident, from the circumstance of his having once, though only once, employed it. It is true that the fables of the Odyssey would ill agree with the serious conversations of Cato and Brutus; but it was possible for a man of genius and taste to select a species of machinery more suitable to the subject. The gods and the Romans might have been made to act together in the same stage, as well as the gods and the heroes of Homer. Destiny itself might have interfered in so great a quarrel, during which the safety and repose of the world hung in trembling suspense. That beautiful fiction, unfortunately the only one that is to be found in the Pharsalia, of the appearance to Cæsar of his weeping country, on the borders of the Rubicon, sufficiently proves what assistance Lucan might have derived from fable, without injuring the interest of his subject, or the dignity of history.

The *characters* in the Pharsalia are not numerous. There are but three distinctly marked, those of Pompey, Cato, and Cæsar: but it is in the exposition of these different characters, in the contrast of their virtues and their vices, that the excellence of Lucan peculiarly displays itself. They are drawn with spirit and energy. Pompey is the nominal hero of the poem; but whether considered as delineated by the pen of history, or painted by the imagination of the poet, he appears little deserving of this distinction. We seldom discover in him either magnanimity in sentiment, or bravery in action. He is rash, arrogant, and weak. Corrupted by flattery, enervated by prosperity, he seems contentedly to repose under the shade of a mighty name. *Stat magni nominis umbra.* When opposed to the spirit and perseverance of Cæsar, he is eclipsed by the superior abilities of his rival. He is rash in his designs, but cowardly in the execution; and, in the very crisis of his fate, he seems to lose all presence of mind,* and without further struggle, surrenders the world to Cæsar. The simple manners and austere virtues of Cato, however venerable in history, would seem to be little adapted to make any forcible impression in an epic poem. But he is a favourite personage with Lucan, who, in the delineation of his character, appears to rise above himself. It has been remarked, that the most striking passages in the Pharsalia for beauty and energy are referred to Cato, either in speeches which he is made to utter, or in descriptions of his behaviour. Such are, his nuptials with Marcia, his march over the sands of Africa, and his noble answer to the speech of Labienus on the oracle of Jupiter Ammon. (Book 9, l. 564.)

Quid quæri, Labiene, jubes? an liber in armis
Occubuisse velim potiùs, quam regna videre?
An sit vita nihil, vel longa? an differet ætas?
An noceat vis ulla bono? Fortunaque perdat
Oppositâ virtute minas? laudandáque velle
Sit satis, et nunquam successu crescat honestum?

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* "Mentem diis adimentibus." App. de Bel. Civ. lib. 2.

Scimus,

Scimus, & hoc nobis non altius inseret Ammon.
Hæremus cuncti superis, temploque tacente
Nil agimus nisi sponte dei: non vocibus ullis
Numen eget: dixitq. semel nascentibus auctor,
Quicquid scire licet: sterileis nec legit arenas,
Ut caneret paucis, mersitque hoc pulvere verum.
Estne dei sedes, nisi terra, et pontus et aër,
Et cælum, et virtus? Superos quid quærimus ultra?
Juppiter est, quodcunque vides, quocunque moveris.
Sortilegis egeant dubii, semperque futuris
Casibus ancipites: me non oracula certum,
Sed mors certa facit: pavido, fortique cadendum est.
Hoc satis est dixisse Jovem.

We have inserted this answer at length, from a persuasion that it deserves to be remarked, as equal, for moral sublimity, to any thing that can be found in any writer of antiquity.

The portrait of Cæsar, when contrasted with that of Pompey, in the 1st book, is highly and honourably coloured; but in the subsequent books we observe with regret, that Lucan takes pleasure in defaming the very character which he had at first drawn to so much advantage. This must be considered an exception to the praise which he undoubtedly deserves for his excellence in the exhibition of characters. That an enthusiastic and rigid republican should hate the man who had established the tyranny of Nero, may be conceived, and even applauded; but he should have contented himself with lamenting that the extraordinary talents and rare endowments of Cæsar, after having illustrated, and served his country, had finally been directed against it. He should have considered how many circumstances had combined to excuse, if not to justify, his conduct. It is evident that he would have been lost, had he not passed the Rubicon. The hatred of his enemies served him as much as fortune. The blind partiality of the senate for Pompey, the weak attachment of Cicero for the idol he had himself assisted to raise, and the stern but imprudent contempt of Cato for the voluptuous character of Cæsar, conspired to stimulate the latter beyond his wishes, and beyond his hopes. Besides, the clemency of Cæsar, which is now proverbial, must even then have been universally known, and often felt. The voice of history, and the concurring testimony of mankind, must have convinced Lucan, had he not been blinded by his own opinions, how little Cæsar in reality deserved his enmity and hatred. With what justice, then, does he represent him as a ferocious tyrant, and a sanguinary victor; does he paint him as delighting in carnage, coolly observing how the weapons of his men are more or less steeped in blood, as breathing only slaughter and destruction? Though poetry may be allowed to embellish and improve, it has not the privilege of aspersing a known character, or of contradicting facts universally received. It then becomes falsehood, and is no longer fiction.

There are in the Pharsalia several very poetical and animated *descriptions*. But the author's chief strength does not lie either in narration or description. His narration is often dry and harsh, his descriptions are often too highly coloured, and sometimes employed on disagreeable objects. His principal merit consists in his *sentiments*, which are always noble and striking, and expressed in that glowing and ardent style that peculiarly distinguishes him. Lucan is the most philosophical and the most public-spirited of the ancient poets. He was the nephew of Seneca, the philosopher; was himself a Stoic, and the spirit of that philosophy breathes throughout his poem. We must observe, too, that he is the only ancient epic poet whom the subject of his poem really and deeply interested. He relates no fiction; he was a Roman, and had felt all the cruel consequences of the civil wars of Rome, and of that severe despotism which succeeded the loss of liberty. His high and bold spirit made him enter deeply into the subject, and kindle, on many occasions, the most rational warmth. He abounds, too, in exclamations and apostrophes, which are always well timed, and supported with a vivacity and fire that do him the highest honour. That we may not be suspected of carrying our panegyric too far, we select a few passages in support of our opinion.

Cæsar having taken possession of Rome, is desirous of seizing the treasures in the temple of Saturn, but is opposed by a citizen. The poet then exclaims,

Usque adeo solus ferrum, mortemque timere
Auri nescit amor! Pereant discrimine nullo
Amissæ leges; sed pars vilissima verum
Certamen movistis, opes.

Lib. 3, l. 118.

When the two armies are in sight, the soldiers of Pompey and Cæsar recognize each

other. They leap the fosse that separates them; they mingle, embrace, and weep. At the fatal signal which is again to render them enemies, the poet reproaches the soldiers of Cæsar for their guilty submission to the orders of their chief—

Quid pectora pulsas?
Quid, vesane, gemis? Fletus quid fundis inanes?
Nec te sponte tuâ sceleri parere fateris?
Usque adeóne times, quem tu facis ipse timendum?
Classica dent bellum: sævos tu neglige cantus.
Signa ferat: cessa: jamjam Civilis Erinnys
Concidet, & Cæsar generum privatus amabit.
Lib. 4, *l.* 182.

While Pompey offers a sacrifice to the gods, the poet thus addresses himself to Cæsar—

At tu, quos scelerum superos? quas rite vocâsti
Eumenidas, Cæsar? Stygii quæ numina regni?
Infernumque nefas? et mersos nocte furores?
Impia tam sævè gesturus bella litâsti?
Lib. 7, *l.* 168.

On the point of describing the battle of Pharsalia, struck with horror and dismay, he breaks out—

Sunt nobis nulla profecto
Numina; cum cæco rapiantur secula casu,
Mentimur regnare Jovem. Spectabit ab alto
Æthere Thessalicas, teneat cum fulmina, cædes?
Scilicet ipse petet Pholoën? petet ignibus Œten,
Immeritæque nemus Rhodopes, pinusque minanteis?
Cassius hoc potiùs feriet caput? Astra Thyestæ
Abstulit, et subitis damnavit noctibus Argos:
Tot similes fratrum gladios, patrúmque gerenti
Thessaliæ dabit ille diem? mortalia nulli
Sunt curata deo—

But it is the fate of Lucan that his beauties can never be mentioned, without their suggesting his blemishes. As his principal excellence is a lively and glowing genius, which appears sometimes in his descriptions, and always in his sentiments, his great defect in both is want of moderation. He carries every thing to an extreme. He knows not where to stop. From an effort to aggrandise his objects, he becomes tumid and unnatural; and it frequently happens that where the second line of one of his descriptions is sublime, the third, in which he intended to rise still higher, is perfectly bombast. Lucan lived in an age when the schools of sophists and declaimers had begun to corrupt the eloquence and the taste of the Romans. He was, unfortunately, not free from the infection; and too frequently, instead of shewing the genius of a poet, he betrays the spirit of a declaimer. It was this defect that probably produced the observation of Quintilian, that Lucan's place was rather among the orators than among the poets. *Oratoribus magis quam Poetis annumerandus*—But if he was not a poet, where is poetry to be found?

Upon the whole, it may be collected from the preceding observations, that Lucan was more remarkable for splendour of genius, than for soundness of judgment, or correctness of taste. He had more strength than tenderness; greater force than sweetness. He will not often bear a comparison with Virgil; but if he wanted the purity and elegance of the Mantuan bard, he will be found to surpass him in the energy and boldness of his sentiments. Take from the Pharsalia a few uninteresting episodes, and the tediousness of some of its details, and it will exhibit beauties sufficient to justify the assertion that Lucan was not only a poet, but deserves the next place in the epos after Homer and Virgil.

The editions of Lucan are,

Lucanus, cum notis Grotii, et selectis Variorum. L. Bat. 1669, 8vo.

Lucanus, cum notis Grotii, cura Bentleii, a sumptuous edition, printed at Strawberry Hill, 1760.

Lucanus, notis Farnabii. Amst. 1671, 12mo.

Lucanus, cura Oudendorpii, a very excellent edition. L. Bat. 1728, 4to.

Lucanus, cum Commentario Burmanni, a valuable edition. Leid. 1740.

Lucani Pharsalia, ex optimis exemplaribus emendata; splendidly printed by Didot. Paris, 1795. The editor, Antony Augustus Renouard, a learned bookseller of Paris.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OXONIENSIS wishes to know whether he can have any legal redress in an affliction given him by his neighbour's bees. Lest those, whose province it is to declare the law in such a case, may not see or attend to his question, or the laws relating to the subject of the apiary be not well known, I would refer him to Butler's Feminine Monarchy; an old, scarce, and valuable treatise on bees,

in

in which there are references to some Acts of Parliament now almost forgotten, and to ancient usages which might help a magistrate whose decision may be solicited. As I have not the book by me, I cannot say whether he can find there a case exactly in point. If not, it will perhaps be difficult for him to obtain a proper satisfaction.

From his letter he appears to have a valuable garden, &c. on the north side of his neighbour's apiary, separated from it, as we may suppose, by a high wall, which prevents his seeing the hives; and the bees on guard at the entrances must also be unable to see him, on account of the same medium. In such a case I say, from long practice and experience, that his neighbour's bees will not disturb him, unless they are provoked in a very extraordinary manner, and no man who keeps bees for his amusement and profit, as I do, will ever disturb them designedly, or permit them to be so disturbed as to annoy any person who does not present himself in the sphere of their entrance, which cannot be the case with Oxoniensis, unless his wall be an improper one. If it be, let him make it higher.

I allow that once during, a practice of more than twenty years, by a mistake in deprivation, I irritated the bees of one colony, so that I could not enter the garden with impunity, for several days; and that haymakers were attacked by them on the day of deprivation only, at the distance of even a hundred yards: but no person, after that day, was annoyed by them who did not appear in the garden. In short, the bees that attacked the people in the field were not gathering, but seeking me.

The fact is, that bees when gathering, will annoy no person, out of the sphere of their entrance, which does not extend behind a north wall, however near to the hive. You may beat them away from flower to flower, and they will not attempt to revenge your conduct, where you and they have an equal right. The bees of different hives will fall upon a spoonful of honey, and struggle one with another to obtain the greatest quantity, and you may push them away with a hair-pin, and will receive no injury.

I conclude, therefore, that the neighbour of Oxoniensis acted against his own interest, and with a skill which few can exercise; or that he had some misfortune in depriving, which he will take care to avoid in future; or that the bees were swarming, in which case they are sometimes, though seldom troublesome to such as do not approach them. Against these cases there is perhaps no law. And if there were, it will be too difficult for Oxoniensis, without the aid of the owner, to prove that he was stung by his neighbour's bees, and not by those of some other person; as he must mark the bee that stings him, and watch, with a witness, its entrance into the hive. Here an English jury will perhaps set the question at rest.

I do not pretend to be an adept in the natural history of flowers or fruits, but am of opinion that bees do more good than harm amongst them. One of the gardeners of Lord C. told me, "he was confident the cucumbers would set well, when he perceived the bees busy upon them, as they mixed the male and female farina." The particle of honey, sometimes found in the cups of flowers, was perhaps designed by nature, not to nourish that flower, but those insects which, by their kind offices, forward its propagation, as when that honey is taken away, even by rain, the flower still prospers.

Your's, &c.

APIARIUS OF DEVON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is recorded, to the honour of our nation, that an Englishman was the first to discover the immortal author of Don Quixotte, and the few particulars that could be collected relative to his birth and family. In turning over the second volume of Ginés Peres' Civil Wars of Granada, which is no romantic performance like the first volume, but a true history of the rebellion of the Moors of the Alpujarra mountains, that broke out seventy-seven years after the subjugation of Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella, I found an adventure mentioned of two gentlemen of the name of Cervantes, one of whom was probably the father of Michael Cervantes, of whom we are speaking; their lives being in some particulars remarkably parallel. Hoping it may amuse your readers I have ventured to send a relation of it.

"The Marquis of Los Velez, marvelling at the silence of the enemy and hearing of the rout of Alvaro de Flores, and that the Marquis of Mondejar had left the army, was in suspence how to act; whether to continue his march, or to retreat from Verja; having no orders from court, or from Don John of Austria, who was then in Granada, attending, as generalissimo, to the conduct of the war, the protraction whereof

whereof made him very uneasy, as he knew it never could be terminated without more spirit and vigour in the prosecution: for the moment the petty king was pursued, without waiting the attack, he fled through inaccessible mountainous places, returning again at his pleasure when the Christians retreated. The Moors were from their infancy accustomed to these rocks, and were moreover acquainted with many caverns that never could be discovered, wherein they had stored up quantities of wheat and barley, maize, honey, oil, and cloth enough to last for ten years, if the war had continued so long. In this uncertainty the Marquis wished to know where Ferdinand Muley, the petty king, was; and as his spies were dispersed every where, it was not long before one of them, a Moor, came running hastily to the camp, to acquaint him that the petty king had left Valor, his head station, four days ago, and was then advancing with a great army to attack him, cautioning him therefore to be upon his guard; which being all the intelligence he could impart, the Marquis rewarded him for his pains, and ordered him to be well treated by his people.

"The Marquis then sent for two brothers, of the name of James and Francis Cervantes, who had each of them been captives many years, and spoke the Moorish language fluently. Engaging them to equip themselves in Moorish dresses, he requested them to search the mountains in the neighbourhood of the camp, and, if possible, secure one of the enemy's spies. These Cervantes therefore (who, some affirm, were natives of Alhama near Murcia, others of Vera; but who at any rate were excellent soldiers: and when the war was over I knew them, as they were captains in the squadrons of Almeria and Vera, and performed many gallant actions, for which one of them was afterwards made a captain of his majesty's own troops) taking the Andarax road, began to ascend the mountain, and presently discovered two tracks, neither of them apparently much frequented; when James Cervantes, engaging his brother to take one of them, took the other himself, agreeing to meet at day-break on the spot where the tracks parted.

"James had proceeded but half a league before he perceived a round hill surrounded by several smaller hil's; and knowing perfectly the nature of these mountainous regions, he immediately concluded from the disposition of the places that there must be a watch thereabouts, as it was adapted to overlook the adjacent country. Resolving to know if his conjectures were well-founded, he began to ascend the hill, keeping his eyes steadily fixed upon the top, which as he approached nearer, he retreated from the foot-way in order to climb up unperceived; and had not advanced six paces before he heard a small whistle, and presently after discovered three Moors upon the watch. Gaining at length the top of the hill, James Cervantes addressed the Moors in Arabic, and began to converse with them about the war; when watching his opportunity, he dispatched two of the number, and before the third had time to escape, seized fast hold of him, and, binding his arms with a cord, made him walk before him back to the camp. It now grew late, when James coming to the place where the paths separated, sat down to wait for his brother, who shortly after made his appearance with another Moor, bound in a similar manner, and wounded.

"This Moor was a native of Boloduy, a young man of good shape and features, who, being greatly enamoured of a lovely Moorish damsel, then a captive in the camp of the Marquis, resolved to run every hazard in order to learn what was become of her, whether she was dead or living. For this purpose he was going to Verja by this unfrequented path-way, when Francis Cervantes met him, and attacking him furiously the Moor fired off his musket to no effect; Cervantes then closed with him, and gave him a deep cut with his sabre: but the Moor valiantly drawing his scimitar engaged his adversary, whose aim was rather to seize him alive, than to slay him: and fortune therein favoured his intensions; for the Moor, stumbling upon a bush of rosemary, fell, and before he had time to rise, Cervantes darting upon him with the spirit of a lion and swiftness of an eagle grasped firmly hold of him, exclaiming, 'Yield thee, Moor, or this dagger shall terminate thy life.'

"The Moor lamenting his disaster, but disdaining death, threw away his scimitar, and replied with a deep sigh, 'I yield, Christian, but had rather die than live, since fortune is my enemy, and brings me to this lamentable pass. Not valour merely, but chance, stood your friend. Lead me whither you please; I am indifferent about it: I cannot be more injured than I am injured already.' Again he sighed deeply, moving Cervantes to compassion, who thereupon gave him his hand to assist him to rise, but bound his arms with the sling of the Moor's gun; and taking both that and the scimitar away, he

traversed back the path in quest of his brother, whom he thad soon the satisfaction to meet.

" Not caring to spend the rest of the night in this place, they returned to the camp; and being challenged by the guard, gave the soldiers to understand their success, who having apprized the general, they were immediately conducted to him, and the marquis highly commended their courage and diligence, and ordered refreshments to be set before them. The Moor taken by James Cervantes was first led into his presence; but as he refused to speak, the torture was applied, by annointing the soles of his feet with oil and exposing them to the fire, which being exceedingly painful, the Moor soon exclaimed he would tell what he knew, and being unbound addressed his speech to the marquis in these words.

" 'I am, most noble marquis, a native of Andarax, my name is Alhondin. When the war commenced myself and my three brothers joined the Moorish king's standard, from the ardent desire of liberty, that moved the whole kingdom to arms. Upon the death of Alvaro de Flores, Abenhumeya, elated to the highest pitch of glory, in his own imagination, resolved to pour the whole strength of his army upon you; and, dividing it into three squadrons, he gave the first command to Derri, who leads eight thousand men: the second of like strength to Habaqui; and the third of six thousand, all Monfies, to the brave Albounuayle. They are now on the march to attack your camp in three different quarters; the first by Dallias, the next by Adara, and the last by the street of the water-course; but the chief attack will be where the women are confined, whom they wish to liberate. This is all I know; but you have no time to lose; you will be attacked before morning, and the Moors come in camisade* the better to distinguish one another.' "

The marquis, surprized at the strength of the petty king's army, ordered the Moor to be securely guarded, and the one taken by Francis Cervantes to be led in, to learn if their information corresponded; but this story being rather interesting, I design it for the poetical compartment of your Magazine, trusting it will not be disagreeable to your readers.

The Marquis, well assured of the truth of this intelligence, made proper dispositions for the approaching attack, making the square of Verja his *corps de garde*, and stationing his troops in the several streets where he had been warned to expect the enemy, whom, as the sequel of the history informs us, he effectually repulsed.

Your's, &c. T. Rodd.

* With white shirts over their garments.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE learn from the Travels of Count Stolberg, vol. 3, p. 434, that a very curious MS. has been discovered in Sicily, containing " An History of the Arabs in Sicily, and of Sicily under the government of the Arabs," which has been translated into the German and Italian languages. May I ask whether or not this history has appeared in the English language? If it has not, I hope that this notice will lead to a translation. I hope, also, that the Arabic translation of seventeen of the lost Books of Livy, mentioned by the same learned traveller (p. 435), may shortly assume an English dress. Amongst the critical remarks of Count Stolberg, there is one in vol. 3, p. 449, on an Ode of Horace, which appears to me to be highly deserving the attention of future commentators on the bard of Venusia.

In p. 472 of the same volume, there is the following curious passage. " In the time of the Emperor Charles the Fifth there was a secret community at Trapani in Sicily, which called itself *La Conpaternità di San Paolo.* These people, when assembled, passed sentence on their fellow-citizens; and if any one was condemned, the way-laying and putting him to death was allotted to one of the members, which dreadful office he was obliged, without murmuring, to execute. This fraternity (continues the Count) will remind you of our German secret tribunal of the middle ages." An instance in point of the power of this tribunal over its members, is given in the very curious and interesting Travels of La Brocquiere to and from Palestine in 1432 (p. 328), lately published by Mr. Johnes.

The history of this dreadful tribunal seemed, like its meetings, to be wrapped in darkness, till the delightful romance of Herman of Unna appeared. The happy use of it made in that work turned the public attention to it. Its history was immediately investigated, and its horrors was soon after borrowed by dramatists and novelists.

Having mentioned Herman of Unna, I shall take this occasion to observe, that the English translation is not only very unworthy the original, but imperfect, the episodical

episodical story of Queen Jane being totally omitted. M. de Bock, the French translator, has done great justice to his author; he has, however, omitted to inform us to whom we are indebted for that charming romance. I do not, at present, recollect the name of the author; but, if my memory does not deceive me, we are indebted to the same author for the romances of Bruno of Elzemburg, and Alcibiades.

Your's, &c. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MEANS of lessening the danger from fire have lately been pointed out in your valuable Magazine; (vide No. 155, p. 239, &c.) but should not our countrymen be called on to construct their public and private buildings of such materials, or on such a plan, as would prevent them from becoming an easy prey to fire? Should it not be recommended to them to arch their floors, or tile, or stucco them? Should they not be exhorted to erect stone, instead of wooden stairs, and to employ iron, instead of wood, for at least all the lower parts of their fixtures? The fate of the noble library at Hafod has alarmed me for the British Museum, the public offices, and the libraries belonging to our learned seminaries. All cases containing books or papers of value, should be made of iron, or cast metal; and the floors upon which they rest should either be arched, or constructed of such materials as resist fire. This, in my opinion, is a subject worthy the attention of Parliament; and Parliament will, I trust, at length take it into serious consideration.

It has often occurred to me, that all watch and guard-houses in cities and towns should be supplied with buckets; and, if possible, there should be a large cistern constantly full of water within their precincts. Thus, in case of fire, there would be always the means at hand of quenching the flames at the commencement, or, at least, of checking or retarding their progress.

Your's, &c. O. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACTS *of the* GREAT SANHEDRIM *at* PARIS.

(*Concluded from p.* 136,)

THE eighth doctrinal point is on *Loans to an Israelite.*

The Great Sanhedrim feel the evil consequences which have followed from an erroneous translation of the 19th verse of chap. 23 of Deuteronomy, wherein the Hebrew word *Neshech* is improperly translated *Usury*, instead of *Interest*. It signifies interest of any kind, and not usurious interest. The Bible of Osterwald, and that of the Portuguese Jews, translate *Neshech* by *Interest*, which Sacy, from the Vulgate, has called *Usury*.

When the law prohibited the Jew lending another Jew any thing and requiring *Interest* for this loan, it was only to bind closer the bond of brotherhood, to inspire a reciprocal kindness, and to love one another with disinterestedness. The divine law and its interpreters permit interest, according to the use which is made of money. If the loan is intended to assist an unfortunate family, interest is prohibited. *Lend to the Poor*, says Moses. The idea of appearing agreeable in the eyes of the Eternal, is the only interest the Jew can accept. In commercial speculations it is allowed to receive a just interest, because the lender risks his capital with the borrower.

The ninth doctrinal point is on *Loans from an Israelite to a Stranger.*

The Great Sanhedrim, desirous of correcting that error which attributes to Israelites the faculty of practising usurious acts with those who are not of their religion, allowed both by their Law and their Talmudical doctors; and further considering that this imputation has occasioned strong prejudices against them, declare that the text which authorises Loans on interest, *to the Stranger*, is to be confined to those foreign nations on the borders of their Jewish territories, who had an intercourse with the ancient Israelites, and who themselves lent to the Jews; and that the word *Nockri* is only applicable to the individuals of those foreign nations, and not to those individuals among whom the Hebrews live as fellow-citizens. That even this interest is never permitted to be excessive and ruinous, for that would be an abominable iniquity. Therefore they declare that henceforward all Israelites are to make no distinction in their loans to their brethren or their fellow-citizens, or even foreigners, but are to consider this ordinance as a religious duty, and that *Usury* is an abominable iniquity.

The President Furtado addressed the Sanhedrim on these two last decisions.

"The subject of these two decisions have often produced polemical discussions. Divines and politicians have spoken in direct opposition to each other. The

The first would not permit any interest whatever for loans; but the other, aspiring only to that degree of moral perfection which is adequate to human powers, have permitted it in some cases, and prohibited it in others. Among political enquirers, some have considered that fixing the rate of interest was favourable to the well-being of man; while others have deemed this regulation as hurtful to the free circulation of commercial capitals, and consequently to a greater developement of national industry. It is not our business to reconcile these opposite systems, but merely to state the doctrine of our holy legislator.

"The Israelites have been accused that their religion authorised them to take usury; accused by men of another religion, which religion is founded on the divinity of the revelation of Moses. They have said that *Usury* was a *precept* of *our Law!* Have they been aware of what they said? If we have received our law from God, as they agree we have, God then would have commanded us to commit a crime! for usury is a kind of robbery.

"This error, you know, originates in a false interpretation of a single word, *Neshech.*"

Here Mr. Furtado labours to prove that this word answers to the Latin word *Fœnus.* To conclude that it means *usury*, another word should be found which means *interest*; but as such a word does not exist, it follows that all interest is usury, and all usury is interest.

He then proceeds with great ingenuity. "Moses declares, 'Thou shalt not lend upon interest to thy brother,' Deut. c. 23, v. 9. But how could a skilful legislator (some have said) forbid a legitimate and moderate interest between the Israelites? Are we not rather to believe that he only interdicted usury from Hebrew to Hebrew, while he allowed it to be practised on the stranger as an act of hostility?" Thus, as if it were not enough to accuse the Divine Law of having given a power to the Israelite to vex the stranger by exacting a ruinous interest, they have even attributed to it the inculcating this infamous traffic.

"On the other hand these reasoners confound the manners and habitudes of modern nations with those of the highest antiquity; and they falsely attribute to the infancy of society what only belongs to its maturity, and too often to its decrepitude."

Here he refers to what he had delivered in the meetings before the Sanhedrim was formed, in which, with great ability, he had sketched a picture of the civil and œconomical state of the Jews in the time of Moses. Equality of property and mediocrity of private fortune were what they first aimed to establish. Hence the institution of the Sabbatical year, and the year of Jubilee; the first in every seventh year released all debtors from their obligation, and the second every fiftieth year brought with it the restitution of all estates sold or mortgaged. It was easy to foresee that the greater or lesser industry, the different qualities of the soil, and many other similar causes, would compel the more unfortunate Israelite to have recourse to his prosperous brother. Moses foresaw that in urgent distress the former might become a slave to the latter. With a view to this, he says, "Thou shalt not lend upon interest to thy brother." All assistance was to be gratuitous; his people were a nation of agriculturists. The Jews, though Idumea was not distant from the sea-coasts, inhabited by the Tyrians, the Sidonians and other nations possessing ships and commerce, were never themselves addicted to trade. From all this it follows that the law of Moses respecting *Interest* among Jews, was nothing more than a charitable precept, not a commercial regulation.

He then exhibits a fine picture of the Jewish people in Palestine.

"Never were the manners of any ancient nation, its government, its laws, its worship, more exactly described than ours. All the monuments of history attest the simplicity of our ancestors. A pastoral and agricultural life was their sole occupation; rustic games their only pleasures. They had neither manufactures, nor navigation; all their commerce with their neighbours was naturally limited to barter, at a time when money was rare, and its various uses so little known. They lived in a happy ignorance of all those sumptuous embellishments which are known only to great and opulent nations; they enjoyed a happiness without splendour, and knew to practice virtues without celebrity. Moses would only make them a people of brothers; he would only maintain a family equality; he would not have in Israel the poor and the rich. Hence those laws which, after a limited time, re-established all property. What need had he to regulate commercial matters, since all his ordinances tended to remove them from that state, and attach them solely to agricultural industry?

"For this reason Moses prohibited the Hebrew

Hebrew to lend his brother money, grain, or any thing, at interest. He permitted, but did not command, it towards strangers. The rabbies even prohibit the Jew to take interest from the Gentiles, lest he should in time so accustom himself to the profit, that he might be induced to take it from his brethren. The Jews in Rome declared, on their oath, that usury was not permitted to be practised either with their brethren, or with strangers. And this declaration was certainly conformable to religion and to truth, understanding the term usury in its popular signification.

"If there are Jews who practise usury, they are abject beings, unfaithful to the Law of Moses, disavowed by God and man, and who only prophane the name of Jew. There can be no usurers among the Hebrew nation. Usurers are neither Jews, Mahometans, nor Christians; they belong to no religion, and are disavowed by all. Doctors of the Law, and Notables, you well know, that if we were at this moment living under the civil and political institutions of our patriarchal manners, and that there existed some anti-social *usurer* among the people of Israel, he would be ignominiously expelled from its bosom."

In the sittings of the 2d of March, 1807, when they adopted these two decisions, the chief of the Sanhedrim delivered an animated discourse. He says, that the vice of usury, which has so long served as a source of calumny to the Jews, but which originated only in the corruption of the human heart, and the ignorance and intolerance of ages of fanaticism, was always prohibited by the law. That many of their brethren have practised it, is a melancholy truth; but the Talmudists declare that all who abandon themselves to such monstrous excesses, will not at the day of judgment participate in the resurrection. The conduct of these vile bloodsuckers of the people, which the verse which proscribes usury designates, is compared to the venomous bite of a serpent; the wound is at first imperceptible; but the venom glides insensibly into the veins, and at length produces convulsion and rapid death. Such are the terrible progresses of usury!

He then attributes the cause of these usurious practices among Jews to their having been deprived of all civil and political rights; they must long have struggled with their consciences; but their abandonment, and the severe necessity of unhappy times, made the practice seem legitimate to those lost men.

The President Furtado then addressed the Sanhedrim in an elaborate and final oration.

"You have at length closed your important mission, confided to you by a prince, whose kindness has changed the destiny of Israel, and annulled the civil and political anathema under which you have groaned so many ages."

He declares that in their frequent conferences before the *Sanhedrim* was formed, their study had been to unite *religious duties* with what "the *circumstances in which they were now placed required.* These *circumstances* exacted no sacrifices from real piety, nor did their Religion require that the civil advantages which these circumstances offered to them, should be refused. Thus (he continued), all that the pious man owes his God, the citizen his country, the subject his sovereign, you have performed; and your decisions constitute a pact of alliance between our *religion* and our *country!*"

Above all, it was necessary that this accusation of *Usury*, with which the Hebrews are so frequently reproached, as an effect of their religion, should be branded with an idelible mark by an Israelitish assembly.

He then developes and defends the great principle on which the present *Sanhedrim* has formed its decisions. "Some pious men conceived that the legislation of Moses, containing laws on spiritual duties and temporal interests, opposed by this union, an invincible obstacle to an entire and social incorporation with the people whose countries we inhabit. To dissipate this doubt, it was necessary to form a basis for our decisions; and this principle is contained in the preamble you have adopted. (See Monthly Magazine, No. 160, p. 36, at bottom.) There we establish the distinction which exists between religious laws and political laws; the former are inalterable, whatever the eventual situation of the Hebrew people may be; but the latter are subordinate in their execution to the human vicissitudes, of their state, their climate, their manners, and the laws of nations. And from all this we might infer that *though the orthodox Israelite may believe that all those orders or commands which compose the Mosaic code have been equally revealed, he is not held to believe that all are equally obligatory.* Some of these define the connection between man and his Creator; others between man and man, as members of a political society; and a third between subjects and their sovereign. The first appeal to our conscience, and

are independent of temporal events; the second and third, from the nature of the objects they decree on, cannot enjoy the same permanence; they cannot be immutable, connected as they are with the circumstances of place, of time, and that political state to which they apply. This political state has been overturned, or dissolved by slow and unexpected revolutions, and necessarily unloosens those bonds which originated in its existence, and were preserved by its duration.

"Such has been the destiny of the ancient theocracy of the Hebrews, and of the government which modified it under the monarchical system, till all sovereignty in Israel vanished. Our conscience was enabled, after all these reflections, to form that *Declaration* which is preserved in the preamble to our Doctrinal decisions:—a declaration which for ever annihilates those obstacles which have hitherto impeded the Israelites to be received as citizens, and to share in the humane indulgences of those sovereigns, who are willing to relieve them, and in whose breast there cannot remain any of those political scruples which induced them to imagine that the loss of their ancient father-land enfeebled the patriotic ardour of all Israelites for the country in which they were really born, and to which they are attached as subjects.

"Doctors and Notables! you know a false opinion, an afflicting prejudice prevails in Europe, that attributes to our national insociability, what is merely a necessary effect of the civil intolerance which its nations have shewn to us. Every where we saw the Israelite concentrate the circle of his affections among those of his own religion; still fondly clinging to his brothers, living only among them, frequenting only their society, residing in the same streets, and rallying at the same point, as if surrounded by hostile neighbours; like those casts in India, to whom a certain sense of honour, which religious prejudices established, gives a horror to communicate with others. This insulation of self-defence only served to attach the fraternity of Israelites more closely together; they became as one family. They were reproached with forming a nation in the nation; and that, being every where citizens, they were not particularly attached to any country: in a word, that they owned no country!

"But as man cannot divest himself of those social affections which are produced by his organization, and as all participate in that sentiment which leads to a preference of birth-place, or that spot of earth on which his physical and moral faculties first expanded themselves, this prejudice, which supposed us devoid of patriotism, was less an injury done to a class of men, than to human nature herself.

"Not only we did not form a nation in the nation, but we did not even form a constituted religion. The ancient tree planted by Moses, shattered and ruined by so many storms, did no more cover with its shadow the children of Israel. How many rites had fallen into disuse! What has become of the grand solemnities of the temple of Jerusalem? What of all those numerous ceremonies whose remembrance is only preserved in history?

"Is there no difference between a constituted political body, and a people dispersed among all the nations of the earth; between a nation which existed three thousand years ago, and the descendants of that nation, spread at this moment among all others, and to whose laws they are religiously bound, adopting for their country the spot they inhabit, and all that they preserve of their ancient state being only the manner of worshipping the Eternal?

"Are men ignorant that their ancient government was *Theocratical*; that their spiritual Sovereign was also their temporal Sovereign; that among them the two powers were long united in one hand; that this order of things not prescribing the independence of the religious society, as a state naturally inherent, the ecclesiastical hierarchy disappeared with the dssolution of the political body.

"It was not thus with a religion more modern. When the Roman empire dissolved, the monarchies which raised themselves on its ruins, adopted it. In these times of ignorance and confusion, it contributed to soften the ferocity of the people, to bend them to the love of order, and to civilize them. The influence it acquired by its benefits facilitated the means of aggrandising its domain, and the different states acknowledged a visible head.

"Nothing like this has existed among the Hebrews. In the state of dispersion in which they have lived so many centuries, they have never had a chief for their religion, no particular depository, no guardian of their law, no regulator of their ecclesiastical hierarchy. Their Great Sanhedrims had disappeared, like so many

many other institutions, and it is in this desolate state that we have reached the present times.

"Yet that opinion prevailing, that imagined, we were attached to another terrestrial country, continued to form an obstacle to our being incorporated with other nations, so as to efface for ever the line of demarcation between Israelite and Christian. Thus reduced to form unavailing vows, we have long shared in the duties of subjects, without participating in their rights, and in the charges of society, without enjoying its advantages. With the insulation which religion produced, a civil and political insulation was combined. We were strangers to whom government granted an asylum; men rather subjected than subjects; rather domiciliated than citizens; men to whom humanity would bestow natural rights, but to whom false politics denied to grant civil ones.

"Is it surprising, when we reflect on the moral effect of such an order of things, that this effect should manifest itself among an ignorant multitude, by a vile and degrading character? Among men endowed with some elevation of soul, by a desire of seeking, in the acquisition of wealth, some indemnification for being deprived of serving their country, and distinguishing themselves in civil and military employments?

"In refusing thus to the Israelite the sweet happiness of saying to himself, *I have a country*, some, in truth, might easily have believed, at certain moments, that this people had none.—With a noble pride we now declare we possess one."

The eloquent president then sums up the argument, which turns on the distinction made between the commands of the Law of Moses; one class being essentially religious and irrevocable, and the other political institutions, liable to change. The French government required that this distinction should be authorised by a Great *Sanhedrim*, because many Israelites, whose consciences were scrupulous, and who declared that the spiritual and temporal sovereignties were united, could not conceive that the religious ordinances could ever be separated from the political ones; but the Declaration the Sanhedrim adopt unites the triple benefit; 1. To have given this guarantee to the government. 2. To take away the scruples which some appear to have felt. 3. To do away the error which attributes to the Israelite a want of attachment to the country he inhabits.

"Such, Doctors of the Law and Notables, is the advantage of a religion which has particular rites, but an universal worship. The universal worship remains, but the particular rites ceased, when they became impracticable by the transportation of that religion of a particular country, into such various climates.

"In everylegislation formed for a particular country, there necessarily must be laws of locality. God, who established ours by the means of Moses, assuredly chose that his prophet should consider and refer to those laws which God had established before Moses, in creating Nature herself!

"Permit one reflection which the memorable event of this day suggests.

"Among the soverigns whom history presents as truly great, there are few who have not been either founders or protectors of religion; but too often, in maintaining the majesty of a religion, they have sullied its splendour and obscured their own glory, in becoming persecutors of a different religion. It could only appertain to a sovereign, whose valour and whose genius astonish his contemporaries, as they will posterity, to re-establish the Catholic religion and at the same time to place by its side two religions, of which one, the common source of both, rises for the first time since eighteen centuries, from the obscurity which disguised and concealed it." Here the president, overwhelmed with gratitude and metaphors, adorns the genius of *Napoleon le Grand.*

He concludes, "Till now those who have read the history of the modern Hebrews, have found nothing, but an uninterrupted series of exiles, confiscations, violations of public faith, rebellions and massacres, the shame of reason and the opprobrium of humanity. The reader is fatigued with this continuity of terrific pictures, where the innocent and the feeble are seen gasping under the powerful oppressor, and where men transform themselves to tigers among a handful of miserable fellow-beings whose only crime consists in adoring the Eternal in a different manner. At length in this history exists an epoch, on which the virtuous friends of humanity may pause with delight, and this epoch is the reign of the magnanimous prince who governs us."

In the sittings of the 9th of March 1807, the Chief of the Sanhedrim closed it with an animated oration:—he declares that the

Law

Law of Israel is perfect, and contains no anti-social principle. He apostrophises Napoleon as the *bien-aimé*, the idol of France and Italy, and devotes the Jewish nation to his commands. He finishes by saying, "I proclaim the close of the *sittings* of the Grand Sanhedrim, *conformably to the orders transmitted to me.*"

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY, *for* 1806. *By* JEROME DE LALANDE.

(Continued from page 132.*)*

M. PIAZZI has examined the question respecting the obliquity of the ecliptic, which has for a long time afforded a subject of dispute. The winter and summer solstices of 1804, gave him 7″ less in winter than in summer; a circumstance which, in his opinion, cannot arise from the variations in refraction, but from the light of the sun being more refrangible than that of the stars; whence it would follow, that the refractions deduced almost singly from the stars would not agree with the sun: and he is confident from his own observations, that the refractions of the stars are the same day and night. He thinks that, from the zenith to the winter solstice, the refractions can only be two seconds in error, which is not adequate to explain the differences from 7″ to 8″ found between the two solstices by the observations of Messrs. Piazzi and those of Greenwich. M. Delambre only finds 4″ as well as M. Chiminello. In order to throw further light on this subject, M. Piazzi is of opinion, that a new element must enter into the calculations of refractions; he thinks that the obliquity can only be deduced from observations made during summer, and he finds 23° 27′ 57″4, for 1800, which only differs by 0″3, from what M. Delambre found by his 12 solstices, making a slight increase of the refractions of Bradley, and diminishing by one second the latitude of Paris, which will be 48° 50′ 13″. M. de Laplace supposes that the difference between winter and summer proceeds from our taking the interior thermometer in place of the exterior, which in his opinion must have given the true measure of refraction.

Four useful collections of observations, the Ephemerides of Berlin, of Vienna, of Milan, and the *Connoissance des Tems*, have been continued.

We do not receive the same assistance from Britain, where, it seems, no observations are made any where but at Greenwich; and the three kingdoms all depend on Dr. Maskelyne; but it must be confessed, that the observations he publishes annually, compensate for every deficiency.

The *Connoissance des Tems* for 1808, which appeared on the 15th of September, 1806, under the inspection of M. Delambre, is the first of a new series of these useful ephemerides. This volume is larger, the subjects it embraces more extensive, and more fully considered, and the calendar includes fifteen months, in order to form a continuation to the volume for the year 15. We find in it all the observations made by M. Bouvard, in 1803, and 1804, with the instruments belonging to the Imperial Observatory.

M. Delambre has given in detail the Measurement of the Degree in Sweden; which, according to him, is 57,200 toises, instead of 57,422, which the French found in 1736. This difference may perhaps be explained, from their having at that time no means of verifying the parallelism of the glasses, since it was not till 1764, that I published the first edition of my Astronomy, wherein is contained a description of the *proof-telescope.*

I have myself given in this volume a table of the proper movements for 500 stars, calculations for the eclipses for 1805 and 1806, and the conjunctions of Venus.

M. Delambre has also communicated to the public, through the same channel, notices of several useful books; formulæ of various authors, corrections of the solar and lunar tables, and a method of finding the configuration of the satellites.

It also contains observations of Messrs. Vidal, Flauguergues, Scarpellini, Humboldt, and a Memoir of M. de Prony, on the calculation of the spheroids, and the elements of the three last comets.

In the *Ephemerides of Milan*, we find observations on three new planets, the opposition of Jupiter in 1804, an eulogy upon Reggio, a large work of M. Oriani, for the calculation of spheroids; some remarks by M. Cesaris, expressive of his doubts respecting the parallax of the stars announced by Messrs. Piazzi and Calandrelli; a Memoir of M. Carlini, upon refractions, wherein he gives some analytical formulæ, and several observations on the circumpolar stars. In order to deduce from them the coefficients, he announces the tables of refractions which will be founded thereon.

M. Oriani, an astronomer of Milan, has

has refused the office of a bishop, and the Emperor has given him a pension of 6000 livres of Milan.

The Ephemerides of M. Bode, for 1806, which have not yet reached us, contain Observations, Memoirs by M. Bode; Messrs. Méchain, of Paris; Triesnecker, of Vienna; David, of Prague; Beittler, of Mittau; Wurm, of Blaubeuren; Bügge, of Copenhagen; Derflinger, of Kremsmünster; Schröter, of Lilienthal; Jungnitz, of Breslau; Benzenberg, of Hamburg; Harding, of Lilienthal; Olbers, of Bremen; Gauss, of Brunswick; Fritsch, of Quedlingburg; Seyffert, of Dresden; Ende, of Celle; Prosperin, of Upsal; Kautsch, of Leuromischel; Schubert, of Petersburgh; Brandes, of Eckwarden; Hahn, of Remplin; Melanderhielm, of Stockholm; Klugel, of Halle; Koch, of Dantzic; Maskelyne's new Catalogue; Letters from Messrs. Piazzi, Lalande, Ideler, Fuss, Einbecke, Repsold, Wechmar, Reissig, Soldner, and Burja. We may judge by this catalogue of the industry of the Germans, in astronomical pursuits; it were much to be wished that a similar spirit prevailed in France.

M. Bode has published a new and enlarged edition of his small Celestial Atlas of 1782, in thirty-four sheets, with a Catalogue of 500 stars. M. Burja has finished his Astronomy, in five volumes 8vo. and I myself published in the Magazine Encyclopédique, for the month of August, a singular calculation made by an anonymous astronomer, in Germany, who ascertained that the six old planets would return to the same spot in 280,000 years. M. Mougin, has ascertained that, in fact, the differences do not exceed the errors which the length of that period should produce according to the observations that have been made during two thousand years, or rather two hundred years, since the more early observations are found to be extremely inaccurate.

M. Poczobut, in spite of his great age, still displays an example of uncommon zeal and courage. He has transmitted me a course of curious observations made upon the planet Harding, along with M. Reschka, professor of astronomy at Wilna, in Poland.

M. Gauss has calculated the six elements of this planet, which differ very little from the preceding ones, but which will require alterations when this enlightened geometrician shall have finished the calculation of the perturbations, with which he is occupied.

M. Schröter, has made some further investigation respecting the position of the axis of Mars, its atmosphere, and its spots.

The Memoirs of Berlin, for 1803, which appeared in May, 1805, contain numerous observations by M. Bode, made at the Royal Observatory of Berlin.

The eclipse of the sun on the 6th of June, was the most remarkable phenomenon that occurred during 1806, because it was total in the United States. It was observed in three different places in America, and served me for calculating the solar and lunar diameters, by comparing it with the observations of the annular eclipses, as may be seen in the Memoirs of the Institute. It is rather surprising, that it should not have been observed at Boston, where there is an academy; but Mr. Deferrer, an Englishman, settled at New York, took a journey to Albany, for the express purpose of observing it.

M. Richard, a missionary on the banks of Lake Erie, had likewise an opportunity of viewing it; and I conclude the difference of meridians to be 5_h. 36′, which confirms the position given in the chart of the United States, by Abraham Bradley.

This eclipse was observed at fifteen different places in Europe, whence I determined the time of the conjunction at 4^h 30′ 6″ true time at Paris, and the latitude 19′ 20″. The correction of the Tables of M. Burg is 28″, and in latitude 3″.

M. Goudin has calculated several of these observations by an analytical method derived from that which he published in order to calculate, by anticipation, the phases of an eclipse for all the countries of the globe.

They have inserted in the *Connoissance des Tems* the chart of the eclipse of the sun on the 29th of November, 1807; but have omitted the general disposition calculated for all latitudes by M. Goudin, and that of the principal cities by M. Duvaucel; they will appear in the volume for 1809, which will be published previous to that eclipse.

M. Delaplace has given in the *Journal de Physique* some memoirs, in which he shews that the adhesion of bodies, placed upon the surface of a fluid, corresponds with the capillary attraction of which he has given the mathematical theory, and he points out the method of calculating this adhesion according to the experiments of Messrs. Haüy and Achard. The principle of attraction between the molecules

cules of bodies decreasing with an extreme rapidity, which expresses the capillary phenomena, is also the cause of the chemical affinities; it produces an influence of masses, the effects of which M. Berthollet has unfolded in a new and satisfactory manner.

M. Arago, observing that the light reflected by the Satellites, gives the same velocity with the aberration of the stars, hence concludes that the velocity does not change. The same astronomer found this to be equally the case with terrestrial objects; he made experiments with a prism applied to the mural quadrant, upon the light of the sun, stars, and terrestrial objects, by which he ascertained that the velocity of light is the same in every circumstance.

M. Halma, bookseller to the Empress, has undertaken a translation into French of the Almagest of Ptolemy.

M. Humboldt is busy at Berlin, in editing his Historical, Physical, and Political Travels; he is also occupied with the horary variations of magnetism. M. Oltmanns assists him in his labours; this young geometrician calculates with equal zeal and intelligence; he is about to publish a volume of astronomical observations.

M. Humboldt intends to undertake a journey into Asia.

The city of Erlangen, seven leagues north from Nuremberg, and which belonged to the kingdom of Prussia, has been treated with the greatest possible mildness; for this protection it has been indebted to its celebrated university, which enjoys the special care of the French generals.

The medal, annually decreed by the Institute, towards the equinox, for the best work on astronomy, conformably to my donation, has been adjudged to M. Svanberg, a Swedish astronomer, who has published the measure of the degree in Lapland, by means of which we ascertained the error, the causes of which are pointed out in the History of Astronomy for 1805. The medal represents the observatory, and on the reverse, *Præmium astronomicum Instituti Gallici.* John Svanberg was born the 7th of April, 1771, in the parish of Calixe, thirteen leagues from Tornea. He was originally intended for the church by an uncle, who took charge of his education; but the first mathematical book which he had an opportunity of perusing, being a Life of Maclaurin, gave him a decided taste for that science. As soon as he left the university, he wholly devoted himself to the study of astronomy, under the direction of M. Nordmark, a geometrician of great merit. In 1796 he was appointed vice-secretary to the academy of Stockholm, and in 1803 director of the observatory in that city.

The academy of Copenhagen proposes as a prize-question to ascertain whether there be a maximum and minimum in the changes produced by the perturbations upon the orbits of the planets, which depends on the nature of the orbits. The prize is four hundred francs; the essays will be received until the end of 1807.

The Academy of Berlin has extended for two years longer the time for determining the prize upon the variations of obliquity.

M. Delambre has finished the editing of all the observations of stars and latitudes for the meridian. There is still wanting the calculation of the arcs, and latitudes for the second volume, and afterwards the comparison of the old meridian. The basis to Rodez is bad: twenty-two toises have been added to the degree between Perpignan and Rodez, which departs from the progression. It is not the attraction of mountains, but the base which is the cause of it, and even the angles upon that base were bad.

M. Bouvard has finished the printing of his new tables of Jupiter and Saturn. I have completed those of Mercury and Venus, which are ready for printing. M. Delambre has finished those of the first Satellite, with the new perturbations.

M. Firmin Didot has afforded us a specimen of French industry, by a table of sines calculated to seconds, which are carried one place farther than those of Taylor.

M. De Prony will publish the Prospectus, to which M. Didot has added a page in folio for the natural sines to twenty-two places for the ten-thousandths.

M. Barry, of Mannheim, announces a collection of observations. He placed a distant mark for his meridian glass.

At the end of July, a report was circulated that M. von Zach had quitted the Observatory of Gotha, which he had rendered so celebrated; but as it was through his influence that this building was originally constructed, astronomy will continue to reap the advantage of his zeal, influence, and abilities. His Journal has been continued; it contains among other articles, the position of Eisenberg, at present remarkable as being the residence of the learned Duchess Dowager of Gotha, 50° 58′ 3″ latitude, and 34′ 29″ east

east from Paris. From it we also learn that the Baltic sea diminishes forty-five inches in one century, and that it is generally supposed by Russian navigators, &c. that there is a junction between Asia and America.

The pyramid of Mont Rouge, at Paris, which is intended to serve as a mark for the meridian glass, was finished on the 31st of October; the trees around it are cut down.

The Board of Longitude has induced the minister to re-establish the observatory of the College of France, which proved so beneficial from the number of able navigators and astronomers, which for thirty years past were sent into the world by the professors. Science is much indebted to the zeal and intelligence of M. Vaudoyer, the architect of the government, who has constructed the present observatory on a new and improved plan. It was he who furnished the design for the halls of the Institute in Mazarin college.

A French translation of Mechanical Physics, by E. G. Fischer, honorary member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and professor of Mathematics and Physics in the same city, has lately appeared. It is enriched with notes by M. Biot, member of the Imperial Institute of France. By this translation, which is executed by Madame Biot, a very essential service has been rendered to science. This work treats of the properties of the motions of solids and of fluids; of electricity, magnetism, the phenomena of light, the theory of achromatic glasses, &c.

M. Biot, in one of his learned notes, regrets that the German language is not more generally cultivated in France, and that Gehler's Dictionary has not been translated.

The important researches of M. Volta, respecting the Galvanic Effects of Electricity, and the work of M. Chladny, on the Vibrations of Surfaces, remained unknown till several years after their publication, and the production of the last of these authors, On Stones which had fallen from the Clouds, was likewise wholly neglected, till the meteoric stone at Aigle attracted the public attention to aërolites; though the reality of the fall of these masses had been established by preceding facts, and by the accurate reasonings of M. Chladny. I have myself several times complained that the German language was not much regarded among us; and, indeed, were it not for the Ephemerides, of Berlin, by M. Bode, and the Journal of M. de Zach, we should remain in a great measure ignorant of the astronomy of Germany. For the knowledge we possess on this subject, we are indebted to Messrs. Burckhardt and Delambre, who furnish us with a view of German astronomy in the same way, that we are made acquainted with the labours of the British, through the medium of the "Bibliotheque Britannique."—*(To be continued.)*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD esteem it a favour if some of your Correspondents would inform me where the best account of the celebrated opera of the Orfeo of Politiano may be found; or whether or not a translation of that opera has appeared either in the French or in the English language.

Your's, &c. Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is well known that various substances diffuse, under different circumstances a phosphoric light, more or less vivid and permanent. Such are the fluate of lime, and some kinds of phosphat of lime when thrown in powder on heated bodies. The Bologna phosphorus, after being exposed to light, emits it again in the dark. Some sulphurets of zinc, when strongly rubbed with hard bodies, rotten wood, certain fishes and other animal substances, when in a state of putrescence, display also similar phenomena. Dr. Paley supposes, (in his Natural Theology) that the light of glow-worms proceeds from phosphorus, because phosphorus emits light. But light separated by the worms is totally different, and shines very brilliantly in the rain. There is a phenomenon common to the observation of mariners, which I should be glad if any of your philosophical correspondents will explain: it is the lucid appearance which is chiefly seen in summer nights on the surface of the sea, whose dashing and foaming waves make a transient, but beautifully brilliant appearance. It is well known that this may be excited by a slight quick stroke with a small rope or stick on the surface of the sea, and is most vivid in the darkest places. Because this marine light, as far as it can be ascertained, is without any sensible heat, and appears chiefly in the summer nights, some have strangely supposed that it may be a species of the ignis fatuus. But I expect to meet through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, a philosophical and satisfactory solution of this phenomenon. G. B.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EULOGY ON M. DE LALANDE,

Pronounced over his GRAVE, *by* M. DELAMBRE, PERPETUAL SECRETARY *of the* FIRST CLASS *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *for the* MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

A LOSS which will often be felt, which we have long had reason to apprehend, and which afflicts us no less than the most unexpected misfortune, assembles us here to pay the last duties to the father of astronomers, the father of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Institute, and the father of the Professors of the College of France. This combination of qualities might be supposed to denote a person of a much more advanced age than M. de Lalande, who had not completed his seventy-sixth year. Having commenced the career of the sciences at an age when others are just entering into life, having attained celebrity at a period when very few merely think of seeking the means of acquiring distinction, he scarcely ever met with any one, particularly of late years, who recollected his *debut*, and hence arose the general opinion which exaggerated his age, and which seemed to be confirmed by a weakly constitution, impaired, besides, by close attention to scientific pursuits.

Joseph Jerome Lefrançois de Lalande, member of the Legion of Honour, of the National Institute and Board of Longitude, and Professor of Astronomy in the College of France, was born at Bourg, in the department of l'Ain, on the 11th of July, 1732, of respectable parents. His father, Pierre Lefrançois, who possessed a decent fortune, designed him for the bar. He accordingly repaired to Paris to study the law, to which he applied with great assiduity, when the sight of the Observatory awakened in him a propensity which deranged the projects of his parents, and became his ruling passion through life. He was received by Lemonnier, one of the most celebrated astronomers of France, with that benignity which men of science always shew to young persons, in whom they see assistants, and not rivals. Endued with the greatest promptitude, he profited by the lessons of so able an instructor, who, on his part, conceived a truly paternal affection for a youth that gave such promising hopes. An extraordinary occasion soon presented itself, and his master embraced it, to bring forward with distinction the pupil whom he had, in some sort, adopted.

The great astronomer Lecaille was preparing to set out for the Cape of Good Hope. The principal object of his voyage was to determine the parallax of the moon, and its distance from the earth. To accomplish this purpose, it was necessary that he should be seconded by an observer placed under the same meridian, and at the greatest distance that could be conveniently chosen on the globe. Berlin was thought the most suitable station. The Academy was sensible of the necessity of sending an astronomer to that city. In order that this project might meet with the less opposition, Lemonnier signified his intention of undertaking the business himself, and at the moment when he was ready to depart, he had the credit to get the pupil whom he had formed, appointed in his stead.

Frederick, to whom Maupertuis had spoken respecting the delicacy and difficulty of the enterprize, could not forbear shewing some astonishment when the young astronomer was presented to him. "However (added he, immediately), the Academy of Sciences has appointed you, and you will justify its choice." From that time the youth of the astronomer was an additional recommendation; he was admitted at court, welcomed by the Academy, and became acquainted with all the most distinguished persons at Berlin. He was then no more than eighteen.

The account which he gave of his mission on his return, procured him access to the Academy of Sciences. From that moment, till its suppression, not a volume of the Transactions of the Academy appeared without several important Memoirs of his, the enumeration of which would be equally long and unnecessary. The active part which he took in the labours of the academy, was not confined to astronomical matters; we have from his pen a description of seven arts, as different from each other as they are remote from the objects of his habitual meditations. We are indebted to him for the French edition of Halley's Tables, and the

the History of the Comet of 1759; he also furnished Clairault with prodigious calculations, which he had occasion for, in order to establish the theory of that famous comet. Being charged in 1760 with the editing of the *Connoissance des Temps*, he entirely changed the plan of that useful work, and gave it the form in which it at present appears. He composed seventeen volumes of that collection, and left his example to his successors.

All these calculations did not prevent him from producing, in 1764, the first edition of his great Treatise of Astronomy, a celebrated and classic work; which, notwithstanding some minute blemishes, is a complete repertory of the science at that period, and of many methods either entirely new, or very little known. This work is his principal claim to glory; he improved it in two succeeding editions; the first enriched with new tables for all the planets, and far superior to those of Halley and Cassini. He was the first who calculated the perturbations of Mars and Venus; and in the Theory of Satellites, in which little progress has been made, he explained a motion which Bailli claimed as a discovery made by himself. The two competitors confined themselves to an exposition of their titles; this literary dispute was conducted with decency, and the most probable result was, that the two celebrated astronomers had both been led to the same discovery, a circumstance not uncommon in researches founded on calculation.

He composed all the astronomical articles for the Encyclopædia of Yverdun, all those for the Supplements to the *Encyclopédie de Paris*, and those for the *Encyclepédie Methodique*, substituting for the articles which d'Alembert had compiled from the works of Lemonnier, such as were more complete and more modern, all the materials for which he found in his great Treatise, that work after which all the astronomers who have acquired any reputation during the last forty years have formed themselves.

To these written lessons he joined oral instructions for the space of forty-six years. Since 1761 he had replaced his first master Delisle in the chair of astronomy in the College of France, and gave a new lustre to this curious part of public instruction in a celebrated school which possessed the most distinguished professors of every kind, which enjoyed and merited the extraordinary privilege of outliving the revolution and escaping the universal destruction which levelled all round it.

Of all the functions that he fulfilled, there was perhaps none that he took such delight in performing. Among the auditors who were induced by curiosity or leisure to attend his lectures, he made a point of distinguishing the pupils who deserved his more particular attention; welcoming, encouraging, supporting, and bringing into notice all those who were likely to become useful. Thus his school became a kind of seminary which produced a multitude of disciples, who supplied the observatories and introduced on board of ships the use of instruments and of astronomical methods. There also were formed several members of the academy, among whom it will be sufficient to mention Dagelet and Méchain.

But a circumstance that deserves particular notice is, that, notwithstanding the great number of pupils who from gratitude and attachment offered their services to aid him either in the immense calculations which he had not time to make, or in the revision of his works, he never accepted any assistance without naming the real authors; and, not content with this durable testimony of his gratitude, he used all possible means to give them more fugitive marks, but which were capable of being of more immediate and real benefit. Hence proceeded the articles which he inserted in such profusion in the different journals. Most readers ascribed them to an inordinate desire of fixing the attention of the public on himself; but the noble and secret motive was to bring into notice new names or such as were but little known, to awaken or to keep up emulation, and to clear the way for humble merit. Several of these articles were at different times written with this intention for myself. This disclosure I owe to the memory of him whom I consider it an honour to have had for my instructor, and I congratulate myself that the effects of his benevolence were productive of consequences so fortunate for me as to give my testimony on this melancholy and solemn occasion a character of truth and authenticity which it could not have exhibited under any other circumstances.

The same motive of gratitude dictated those biographical notices which immediately succeeded all our losses in literature, arts and sciences. Notwithstanding his alarming weakness at the time, he mustered strength sufficient to crawl to the

the grave of M. Coulomb, and to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the colleague whose loss we were deploring. Even yesterday, at the very moment when we had just lost him, a widow came with notes for which he had asked her five days before, for an historical eulogy of her husband, a naturalist known by the multiplicity of his productions, with whom M. de Lalande had no acquaintance but who had some time since given his name to a new plant or an unknown species.

Among the number of works which attest the fertility of his genius, we have not yet mentioned his Tour in Italy, which he may be said to have written running, and which is the most curious and the most complete collection that travellers can possibly consult; or the Treatise on Canals, which was planned and in a great measure executed during a visit he paid to the Canal of Languedoc, which he purposely traversed throughout its whole extent; or finally his *Bibliographie Astronomique*, an immense catalogue of all the works that have appeared on the subject of that science, which he had either procured, or the titles of which he had collected, if the books themselves had escaped his researches.

A farther proof of his activity and the facility with which he wrote, is that during the whole course of his life he made it an invariable rule not to spend an evening at home, constantly dividing his time into two portions, one of which he devoted to his duties, and the other to pleasure; and that he found leisure for the most active correspondence with all the men of science in Europe. He was a member, and certainly not the least useful one, of every academy that can be mentioned. He was in some sort the general bond of union between them all, and caused the produce of each to circulate through the others. The credit which his universal reputation acquired him he employed for the advantage of the sciences and scientific men. To his zeal and assiduity we are indebted for the Observations of the Military School and College of France. He made known to sovereigns the merit of their subjects, who, though they conferred honour on their country abroad, were either unknown or neglected at home. He recommended to the conqueror of Italy, Cagnoli, the astronomer of Verona, whose observatory was destroyed during the siege; he procured him an honourable indemnification, and pointed out to the ruler of France the distinguished astronomers who directed the observatory of Milan.

This ardent zeal by which he was actuated, and this prodigious activity presuppose a vivacity of disposition capable also of producing some inconveniences both to himself and others. He added to them a love of truth which sometimes degenerated into a species of fanaticism. Cautious circumspection appeared to him unworthy of a man of honour and integrity. He, therefore, uttered without reserve whatever he regarded as just and true, all his thoughts and all his sentiments. It may easily be believed that, in so long a career, he may have wounded the self-love of more than one individual, by assuming at times that ascendancy which he thought due to his protracted services; but when he was guilty of actual injustice, he was soon sensible of it and did not fail to endeavour to make amends for it. However strong might be the prepossession he had conceived against a man of letters or science on his entrance upon his career, no sooner had he established his character than M. de Lalande frankly paid him the homage of his admiration and attachment. Every feeling of aversion was removed as soon as he had rendered some signal service to science. To be an astronomer was, in his eyes, to possess the first claim upon his affection. Unmarried and without posterity to pursue the career on which he had conferred such lustre, he took two relatives under his protection; one of these, who afforded room for great hopes perished in La Vendée, and the other has become one of our most accurate and indefatigable observers; and he had the satisfaction to see the latter obtain a seat with him in the Institute and at the Board of Longitude. He likewise bred up the children of this nephew to astronomy; it was necessary that all belonging to him should be observers and calculators upon pain of losing his friendship and his favour. Useful to astronomy by his works, his example, his disciples, his credit and his correspondence, he was desirous of continuing that utility even after his death by means of a prize which he founded, and which the Institute annually adjudges to the author of the best memoir, or most curious observation.

Such activity and such successes seemed calculated to ensure him unalterable happiness, and for a long time he actually possessed the most brilliant reputation.

With

With a little more circumspection he might have enjoyed that flattering consideration till the last moment of his life. But his imprudent frankness, that intrepidity with which he always expressed his opinions even in the most turbulent times, the blunt severity with which he combated systems formed by ignorance and which ought only to have excited his pity, the habit he had contracted of continually pronouncing his opinion, even on subjects concerning which he might have been silent, excited the virulence of detraction, which even went so far as to dispute his real merit. His long and important services were forgotten in the recollection of trivial failings. In certain discussions in which he was wrong only in respect to the manner, he was frequently loaded with abuse which he fortunately had the wisdom to despise if he had not the prudence to prevent it. His character was a compound of great and commendable qualities and little singularities, which I pretend not either to justify or to dissemble.

Connected with him by a friendship of more than twenty years, the confident of all his thoughts, I had certainly more than one opportunity of telling him the truth, which he loved, and to which he listened with patience even when it condemned himself. I may pronounce it once more when he can no longer hear me, and I may venture to do it, because his merits far outweigh the little blemishes which he exhibited. The time for justice is at length arrived. He can no longer injure his own reputation; it is secure against the attacks of the malevolent, who will doubtless respect his ashes. I therefore declare in the name of the society whose organ I have the honour to be, and without the least fear of being contradicted by any of its members, that the colleague we have lost will long be regretted. He has rendered inestimable services to science, and will be useful to it even after his death. To the most extensive erudition he added a strong and retentive memory and a lively and prompt conception. He was a man of real and highly distinguished merit. It will be difficult to fill his place, and in some respects, perhaps, it will never be worthily supplied. He died at Paris on the 4th of April 1807, aged 74 years and nine months, wanting a few days.

After this harrangue which was heard with profound attention, M. Dupont de Nemours, member of the third class, advanced, and pronounced the following address which excited the most lively interest:

"I beg leave to add a few words to the eloquent and impressive oration of the secretary. I have to relate a benevolent action of our colleague de Lalande, of which I was the occasion and the object. After the 10th of August 1792, I had occasion for an asylum. M. Harmand, who is now director of the pensions at the Treasury, then one of M. de Lalande's distinguished pupils, afforded me a retreat in the observatory *des Quatre Nations*, the keys and direction of which had been committed to him by M. de Lalande. He supplied all my wants. A requisition was issued for all the young men of M. Harmand's age, and though married, he had reason to apprehend that he should likewise be obliged to depart for the army. Under these circumstances he went to M. de Lalande, and made him acquainted with my situation, saying, if he leaves the Observatory he will be massacred; if 'he remains there, he must perish with hunger.' 'Run,' replied M. de Lalande, 'tell him not to be uneasy; I will myself carry him a regular supply of food.' This neither he nor M. Harmand could do but at the risk of their own lives. My just gratitude is paid to his memory. May the God of heaven reward him! I hope he is already happy. He was more religious than he thought he was, since he always manifested a benevolent disposition, and approved himself a man of honour, probity, courage, a man full of activity for all useful things, and of love and zeal in behalf of his fellow-creatures. To imitate the great Benefactor, is the most worthy homage we can pay to the infinite goodness, the supreme intelligence which governs the Universe."

LETTERS

LETTERS OF THE LATE CARDINAL YORK.

[The Original MSS. of the following Letters have long been in the Hands of the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, but their Publication has been withheld from Motives of Delicacy till after the Death of the Cardinal, who, it is well known, had, in the late Years of his Life, borne the title of Henry the Ninth. The Letters are not otherwise curious than as they relate to the last of the unfortunate Family of the Stuarts; they exhibit, however, some interesting Traits of the Domestic History and Feelings of the Family, and prove the Attention of the last surviving Member of that Family to the English Language.]

FROM THE DUKE.—SENT TO MACERATO.

April 17, 1772.

I AM in such a hurry, that I have only time to let you know, that I absolutely cannot enter directly or indirectly in any thing that reguards my Brother's pretensions with the Pope. It is an incredible affliction for me to see him so obstinet in converting the happiest epoc of our family into endleass seans, and one may say scandals, with the disaprobation of the whole worled. And if he continues in the same sistema, I certainly can in reality have nothing to doe with them, excep the com'on acts of family visits. For God's sake endeavour to prevent his goeing headlong against the sentiment of all his true friends; and if you do not succeed, at least make him comprehend that is useless to spake to me in any shape on that afflicting topick. You know the personal love and esteem I have for you. Adieu.

HENRY CARDINAL.

FROM THE DUKE.

April 24, 1772.

Uppon better reflection, my dear Lord, for the Queen's good service, you must letter know from me, that she shou'd fix on a person of confidance man or woman, with whom she can in leisure moments confide by word of mouth any thing she has a mind to let me know; this person, *sans ceremonie*, may write to me at any time, and I shall with all freedom answer and give the best advice I can; and the same person, without leaving the letters, will read or give her an account of what I say, and by that means our correspondence will be of use, and can be subject to no sort of inconvenience. The letters may be given to Cantini, who in all shapes is a sure hand. At the same time the Queen will do well to put her self francly on the footing of writing to me sometimes, but in such a shape as my Brother may know it. I am persuaded you will approve much of my scame; and I have moreover in my head an idea, that may do a great deal of good in reguard of conciling confidance and tenderness betwixt them. I was my self with Card^l^ Negroni, and believe to have done some good. God grant patience to us both. Adieu, my dear Lord.

HENRY CARDINAL.

FROM THE DUKE.

April 27, 1772.

I had not time to write to you yesterday, my dear Lord, as I wou'd have wisched, but have omited nothing underhand to make my Brother enter into himself as to your reguard, and if I cou'd instill in him the sentiments of esteem and affection I have for you, am very certain you wou'd have nothing to wisch for. I hope in God the new state of life he is now in may at long runn produce good effects, provided his unfortunate temper does not spoil all at the begining. Cantini will let you know of something that I flater myself may at least but him in good umour for a little time, and ought to make him sensible of my affection and atachement for him. With a thousand compliments to your Lady, I make an end, with the utmost assurances of my constant friendship and kindness.

HENRY CARDINAL.

FROM THE DUKE.

June 2, 1772.

I have only time, my dear Lord, to let you know I shall not fail to be in Albano Tuaysday sev' night, expecting in the mean while to have the satisfaction of embraceing you on Thursday next. Adieu.

HENRY CARDINAL.

THE DUKE'S LETTER TO THE DUKE OF FITZJAMES. BY DESIRE OF THE KING.

June 16, 1772.

Mon Cousin, dans l'affliction ou Je suis d'observer sous mes yeux les mecontentemens reciproques qui regnent entre le Roy mon Frere et la Reine ma Belle-sœur, lesquels malheureusement s'accroissent de Jour en Jour, Je ne scay au monde a qui recourir si non a vous. Connoissant comme Je suis les Senti-

mens

mens de tendre attachement que vous avez eu de tout tems pour nos personnes et notre maison. Je suis trés certain que personne plus que vous ne pourra s'interesser dans cette douleureuse occasion pour y apporter tous les remedes possibles, c'est pourquoy Je me rest uns uniquement à vous instruire du peu que J'ay pu observoir moy-meme de la conduite et des sentimens de ma Belle-sœur. Il n'est pas douteux que l'origine de tout le mal (pour vous parler avec confiance et franchize) est concentré dans une espece d'aversion que ma Belle-sœur a concue pour le Roy, je puis dire dés le premier moment de leur union, et cela vis-à-vis d'une tendresse et affection qu'a mon frere pour elle, audela, en verité, de ce que vous pouvez imaginer, mais le mal est que cette aversion croit tous les jours. Elle ne s'en cache pas meme en public, et porte les choses si loin dans le particulier, qu'a vous dire le vray, Je crains fort que le degout continuel qu'elle donne a mon frere, puisse etre d'empechement a l'unique bonheur que peut souhaiter notre famille, cest-a dire, la succession, outre l'affection personelle qui me fait craindre infiniment pour la santé du Roy. Comme J'ay eu plusieurs occasions d'avoir des conferences tete-à-tete avec ma Belle-sœur, aussy bien que de nous ecrire en quelqu'autre occasion reciproquement, Je ne sçaurois vous cacher que j'ay cru appercevoir en elle un caractere tort different de ce qu'on me l'avoit peint. Elle temoigna envers moy sur le champ toute sorte d'amitié et de confiance, et je puis vous assurer que J'en etois trés flatté, esperant par ce moyen de pouvoir etre bon à quelque chose pour établir l'union la plus parfaite entre elle et mon frere. J'ay taché aussy de mon coté de luy donner tous les temoignages possibles de mon amitie, et du desir que J'avois de la servir, en tout ce qui pouvoit dependre de moy. Mais comme l'honête homme ne sçauroit approuver ce qui n'est pas approuvable, ni ne peut s'émpecher de dire quelquefois des verités qui ne sont pas tousjours de notre gout, Je me suis apperçu que ce procedé envers elle m'a fait perdre beaucoup de son amitié et de sa confiance. A vous dire le vray, les plaintes que'lle m'a fait regardent tout au plus des chozes generales, et si elle se plaint de quelque choze en particulier, quand meme elle auroit raison, il n'est pas douteux, qu'au surplus cela ne derive uniquement que d'excés d'amour, pour ainsy dire, que mon frere a pour elle. Il est vray que j'aurois desiré que le Roy l'eut voulu complaire en quelques petites chozes; mais il est vray aussy que sa maniere d'ágir envers luy, n'est pas le moyen de rien gagner, et ferme la bouche à tous ceux qui pourroient souhaiter de la servir, et il n'est pas douteux, comme j'ay pris la liberté de luy dire, qu'elle s'est mise totalement du coté du tort. Il est impossible après cela d'entrer dans toutes les particularités, mais celle qui m'a le plus surprise c'est la franchise avec laquelle elle a voulu me persuader, que c'etoit impossible d'avoir des enfans, et que ce n'etoit pas de sa faute a elle, tandis que je sçay de certain a n'en pouvoir pas douter que quand elle me fit ce discours, le mariage etoit deja consommé, et je crains qu'elle ait pû tenir ces memes propos a d'autres personnes qu'a moy. Je vous conjure, mon cher Duc, en vue de tout ce que je viens de dire, avec toute naiveté et confiance, de tacher de faire de votre coté tout ce que vous croirez le plus utile pour contribuer a faire ouvrir les yeux a ma belle-sœur sur sa conduite, laquelle surement ne sçauroit être approuvé de qui que ce soit, qui est au fait des chozes telles qu'elles sont, et qui peut etre la cause de convertir l'epoque la plus heureuse de notre maison, dans la plus malheureuse je veux dire sa totale destruction. Je me flatte qu'il est inutile de rién ajouter icy pour vous convainire des sentimens d'estime et de la plus tendre amitie qu'aura tous jours pour vous, Mon Cousin,

Votre très affectionné Cousin,

HENRY CARDINAL.

A Frascati ce 16 *Juin*, 1772.

Superscription,

A Mon Cousin Mr. Le Duc de Fitz-James.

THE DUKE. ANSWERED SAME DAY.

Tuesday Morning, June 17, 1772.

I send you, my dear Lord, the enclosed, which in reality has cost me a good deal of trouble; but as I am persuaded it may do a great deal of good, provided the Duc of Fitsjames is persuaded I have wrote it of my own accorde. I beg my B^r^ wou'd be so good as to take no notice of it, at least not to have read it, since it would certainly diminisch much the impression it may make, and for that reason I have calculated in such a manner as he may be persuaded the King had not seen it; and I flatter myself he will be satisfied with it, and after this in reality nothing more can be

be said on the subject for the good of his service and personal quiet. You know my sentiments, and am all yours.

HENRY CARDINAL.

THE DUKE'S LETTER, ABOUT THE PROTECTOR FOR ENGLAND.

Sunday Morning, March 14, 1773.

I have but just time, my dear Lord, to acquaint you that last night I not only got account of the affair in question being entierly finisched, but they have had the attention to send me the very brief for Card^{l}. Cestini, which I have sent to him with a proper compliment, and I am informed he has taken very kindly my brother's remembrance of him, so that he ows that decoration entierly to him, as Card^{l}. Marefoschi ows him what reguards Ireland, and I am obliged to add, that the Pope, as soon as he knew my B$^{r's}$. inclination, not only did not put it in doubt, but was the first himself to acquaint the Card^{l}. of it. I was in doubt if I cou'd have come to town tomorrow for a considerable coald I have got, but if I do, it is not possible for me to be running about so much, the more that I have some pressing business after the consisstori, and must go away as early as possible; so the king must excuse me for this time, and you may find me at home about eleven and a half. Adieu, my dear Lord, you know my sentiments toards you. I embrace you with all my heart, with a thousand compliments to your lady.

HENRY CARDINAL.

THE DUKE'S LETTER.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 7, 1773.

I took very gindly, my dear Lord, your's of the 29th, and for your ruel have had no letter from my sister. When ever the scandalous hinderence is removed of a mutual liberty of discoursing, &c. betwixt my sister and me, there is no doubt that my visits or letters may not only be of comfort to her, but of use to her conduct; but until that happens, I will hear of nothing, and will not approche them, since it is not just that I shoud have so many motives of affliction, and be insulted in the barguain. It is the affair of those who may think me useful to do their endeavours to redress such irregular ways of proceeding towards a person of my carracter. A thousand compliments to your lady, and be allwaise assured of my unalterable sentiments of esteem and friendships for you.—Adieu. HENRY CARDINAL.

THE DUKE'S LETTER.

Tuesday Morning, March 29, 1774.

I thank you, my dear Lord, for your kind letter, and desire you wou'd remember that I only have more then once laide under your consideration the evils that perhaps might ensue from your quitting Rome, but never have put in question the justness of your pretentions in reguard of my B^{r}. who certainly aught to think himself obliged to condecend to your just demands, but as I never had any thing to do, either in your coming here, or indeed in any one thing concerning my B$^{r's}$. operations *inclusive* to his marriage, I can account for nothing, nor meddle in any thing, and much less pretend to obstruct in any shape, or even disaprove whatever resolution you make think necessary for you to take; and you may be very certain that no incident whatever can alter the value I have allwaise had for you, nor diminish in the least the sincere friendship I retain for you and your lady, to home I make a thousand compliments. Adieu. HENRY CARDINAL.

THE DUKE'S LETTER CONCERNING FATHER FLEMING'S AFFAIR.

Thursday Night, June 17, 1774.

I have last night, my dear Lord, sent all the papers to Canonico Ricci, for to take the proper steps with Card^{l}. Marefoschi, in reguard of the affair in question; but in case the Card^{l}. shou'd not care to meddle in it, I can do no more on account of my being totaly out of them affairs and it's not being decent I shou'd recomend myself to persons I have not reason to be satisfied with; but all this will not hinder your takeing proper means with Propaganda and others, for obtaining your intent. Make a thousand kind compliments in my name to your lady, and be allwaise persuaded of my sincere esteem and affection. Adieu. HENRY CARDINAL.

THE DUKE'S LETTER.

Frascati, August 3, 1774.

I received, my dear Lord, Saturday, your kind letter, and am sorry to be sure of you say of my B$^{r's}$. health, but on the other side am glad not to hear extravagances of drink. I am persuaded of my sister's being content at present and satisfied, God grant a long continuance of peace and tranquillity. Wee have here most dangerously ill Card^{l}. Carracciolo, and I am muche afraid his tender constitution may hinder him to get the

the better of this illness. Pray a thousand kind compliments to your lady, and be allwaise persuaded of my unalterable sentiments in your reguard. Adieu, My dear Lord. HENRY CARDINAL.

DE SERRANT TO THE KING.

Ayant l'honneur de commander l'ancien regiment des gardes de votre Majesté, je croirois manquer à mon devoir si je ne l'informois que l'intention du ministere est de l'incorporer. Je crois qu'il est strictement de mon honneur, Sire, de faire tous mes efforts pour l'empecher, et de representer de mon mieux que ce regiment ayant eté donné lors de la Paix de Riswick par votre Royal Grand Pere Le Roy Jacques Sécond, au Roy Louis 14, ne peut pas, Sire, estre reformé ou incorporé à l'insciie de votre majesté; mais je ne puis pas me dissimuler, que lorsque la derniere resolution sera prise, je serai insuffisant pour la changer. Le regiment des gardes de votre Majesté n'a qú'un moyen, Sire, d'estre conservé, et il se met aux pieds de votre Majesté par l'organe du colonel qui a l'honneur de le commander, c'est que vous daigniez, sire, m'addresser une lettre pour le Comte de Maurepas, ou le M^al. Prince de Soubise, ou le Comte de Vergennes, pour estre lüe dans le conseil, et ou votre Majesté daigne honorer sou regiment des gardes de sa protection et marquer à un de ces trois ministres qu'elle s'interesse veritablement á ce qu'il reste sur pied sans réforme ou incorporation. Le regiment des gardes implore à cet egard, sire, les bontés de votre Majesté avec d'autant plus de confiance que les trois regiments Irlandais qui sont avant lui en France auxquels on ne doit pas toucher, sont moins anciens par la datte de leurs creations et qu'ils sont venûs icy par un echange fait entre Sa Majesté Le Roy Jacques Second et la cour de France, et qu'en cela ils n'ont fait que suivre les ordres de leur Maitre, au lieu que le regiment des gardes de votre Majesté, libre de rester en Irlande par la Capitulation de Limerick, ou de se faire transporter outre mer ou ils le jugeroient a propos, par les vaisseaux mêmes de l'usurpateur, a donné une marque de fidelité volontaire et eclatante en demandant à passer dans le Royaume ou s'etoit retiré son legitime Souverain; il a toujours eté regardé, Sire, par leurs Majestés les Rois Jacques Second et Troisieme, comme leur regiment des gardes, et en 1716, en Ecosse, ses Capitaines avoient le Brevet de Colonel et les Lieutenants celui de Capitaine. Ses drapeaux portent encor les chiffres de votre Majesté, les Tambours la Livrée de votre Majesté, et les plaques qui sont sur les ceinturons des officiers et soldats portent cet mots *Carolus Rex* malgré tous les procés que l'on m'a fait, et contre lesquels j'ai constamment tenu bon avec le zele que j'aurai toujours, Sire, sur ce qui interessera la dignité et les interets de votre Majesté, dont je serai toujours,

Sire,

Avec le plus profond respect,
Le tres humble tres soumis et tres fidele
Serviteur et Sujet,
le Comte WALSH DE SERRANT.

Paris, ce 3 X^bre. 1774.

LETTER FROM THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Paris, le 9 7bre. 1784.

J'ai recue, Mylord, avec le plus grand plaisir votre obligeante lettre, et ce sera avec empressement que je ferai part au roy mon Pere des sentiments d'attachement que vous Lui conservez, et donc vous lui avez toujours donné des preuves; je sent parfaitement les raisons qui vous font differer d'aller le rejoindre, je ne négligerai rien, à mon arrivée, pour representer au Roy d'une maniere convenable, que je ne connois personne qui soit plus digne que vous, Mylord, de sa confiance, et que j'ai vue avec satisfaction que vous etiez encore disposé à Lui sacrifier votre temps et vos soins. Me voila presque à la veille de mon départ; toutes mes affaires etant terminées aussy heureusement que je pouvois le souhaiter. L'enrégistrement des lettres patentes s'est fait Mardy dernier. Mr. le Comte de Vergennes, dont j'ai infiniment à me louer, a mis toute la promtitude possible pour hater la conclusion, et je dois en partie à son Zele le bonheur de rejoindre plustot un pere qui ine comble de tendresse et de bonté. Aussytot mon arrivée, Mylord j'aurai le plaisir de vous écrire: je desire de toute mon áme d'etre l'interprette fidelle des sentiments du Roy mon pere, et vous assurer que personne ne scait mieux que moy apprécier votre rare merite, ny ne vous a voué plus d'attachement que votre tres humble et obeissante servante

Lady STUART duchesse d'ALBANY.

P.S. Maman me charge, Mylord, de La rappeller à votre Souvenir et de vous faire ses compliments.

THE

THE QUEEN, TO LORD CARRYLLE.

En Suisse, Baden, le 12 *Juillet*, 1784.

Vous serez fort etonné, mon cher Lord, quand vous sçaurez que je suis ici pour prendre les bains, et que j'ai comencé avec profit depuis 8 jours. Je ne sais si jé vous aí mandé que le Roy de Suede m'avoit accomodé avec le Roy. Nous voilà separés de bon accord! On dit que sa sánté est meilleure; le chaud lui fait du bien. Si vous voulez aller chez Mr. de Rougemont, il vous remettra les 100 louis de ma part. Jè ne peux vous écrire que peu de mots; car les Bains m'affoiblissent extremement la tète. Adieu, mon cher Lord. Conservez moi votre amitié; comptez sur la mienne, et avez soin de vous. Je compts retourner à Rome pour l'hiver. Adieu, mon cher Lord. Comptez à jàmais que je serai votre amie,

LOUISE C. D'ALBANI.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE SIXTH BOOK OF VIRGIL'S ÆNEID.

[In the following translations I have selected only the most important and striking features of this most noble portion of the poem. My aim has been to preserve the strictest fidelity consistent with free versification. The only apology to be offered for the repetition of what has been so often done before, is an opinion I have always maintained, that the most excellent model of ancient poetry cannot be too often made the subjects of imitation; and this, not merely on account of the writer (whose style cannot but be improved, and imagination corrected, by the study of such examples), but of the reader also. For it is vain to suppose that any translation, however true, and however animated, can give a just idea of every beauty in the original. Some passages will always be rendered languidly, some injudiciously, some carelessly, and it is only by combining and putting together the parts that have been best performed by various translators, that there is any chance of enjoying our author as we ought.

Every fresh copy has therefore a fair prospect of exciting pleasure both in the learned and unlearned reader. The former will, probably, find some favourite thought or expression of the original more happily transfused into his own language than he had ever seen it before. The latter will, perhaps, hail some beauty which will appear to him with all the advantage of novelty, and will thus receive a more perfect idea of that, to the understanding of which he can only attain through a reflected medium. To have placed myself in competition with Dryden in one of the most successful efforts of his exalted genius, would justly have exposed me to the censure and ridicule of the world. But, when it is understood that, far from having any such arrogant design, my end will be fully answered if I am found to have given a single sentence or expression of the author (which it is possible my great predecessor may have misunderstood, or overlooked, or too hastily and carelessly rendered) better than it had ever been done before, it is to be hoped that no reproach will be affixed to my performance on the score of over-weening vanity. EMMELCES.]

THE ENTRANCE INTO HELL.

(*From v.* 268 *to* 330.)

ALONE, amidst the gloom of night below,
Through Pluto's empty palaces they go,
(The dreary realms of unsubstantial shade)
As one, who travels through some forest glade,
When the uncertain moon, in vapours bound,
Sheds faint malignant gleams on all around,
When Jove has veil'd in shadowy clouds the light,
And shape and colour fade in undistinguish'd night.
Before the porch, and in the jaws of Hell,
Avenging Cares and weeping Sorrows dwell,
And pale Disease, and (he whom none escape)
Cheerless Old-Age, and Hunger's meagre shape,
And shivering Fear, and Want, obscene to view,
And Death and Labour join the ghastly crew.
Then Sleep (Death's brother), and the Mind's bad Joys,
And deadly War's unhallow'd image rise;
There are the Furies' iron beds, and there
Wild Discord bathes in blood her snaky hair.

There, in the midst, an elm, opake and wide,
Stretches its mighty arms on every side;
Amidst its boughs vain Dreams are said to rest,
And build in every leaf their airy nest.

All these, and more, throng round the gates of hell.
Here Centaurs stable, here the Scyllas dwell,
Here Briareus extends his hundred hands,
And here the many-headed Hydra stands,

Chimæra

Chimæra wrapp'd in flames, the Gorgon maid,
The Harpy's ravenous crew, and Geryon's
triple shade.

These fearful visions as the Prince sur-
vey'd,
With terror struck, he drew his shining
blade,
And, rushing on the forms, had wasted there
His fruitless blows upon the yielding air;
But his wise guide forbad him to pursue
Those incorporeal forms thar mock'd his
view;
And bad him see, where straight before them
lay
To Acheron's Tartarean flood their way;
Whose gulph in muddy torrents bursts its
shores,
And all the soil to black Cocytus pours.
The dreadful boatman on these dismal sands,
Sordid with squalid filth, old Charon stands,
(Thick and uncomb'd his grisly beard they
view'd,
His eyes all flame, vile rags, ungirt and
rude,
Loose hanging down his back) while with his
oar
He pushed his boat along the shelving shore,
And thence transported to its further coasts,
In his dark boat the disembodied ghosts.
In years he seems, but his strong limbs dis-
play
A hoary vigour and a green decay.
Crowds to the banks in wild confusion
throng'd
Of airy forms, to which in life belong'd
The hero's soul, the virgin's spotless fame,
The lover's warmth, the matron's honour'd
name,
Or youths ill-fated, to the funeral fires
Untimely follow'd by their weeping sires:—
Numerous as leaves that in the dying wood
Are by the first chill blast of autumn strew'd,
Or flight of birds, that winter o'er the main
Drives to the shelter of a warmer plain.

With stretch'd-out hands a passage they im-
plore,
Wild with desire to gain the further shore;
The boatman these admits, but those com-
mands
With low'ring brows to quit the crowded
sands.

Æneas, struck with the tumultuous scene,
"Oh tell me, Virgin, what these wonders
mean!
What do these thronging ghosts demand? and
why
Are some compell'd from the sad shore to fly,
While some are o'er the lake's dull waves con-
vey'd?"

To him, thus answer'd the prophetic maid,
"Here, son of mightiest Jove, thine eyes have
view'd
Cocytus' stagnant waters, and the flood
Of fatal Styx, by whose dread power to
swear,
And break their vow, the blest Immortals
fear.
"That ancient man is Charon—those, the
ghosts
By funeral rites allow'd to pass these coasts.
The crowd which backward urge unwilling
flight,
Unburied souls, that in these realms of
night
A hundred years (unless the friendly tomb,
Sheltering their bones, first end their wretch-
ed doom)
A hundred wretched years must still remain,
Hopeless and shiv'ring on this naked plain,
And flit around the shore, and view the
lake in vain."

II.

THE VALE OF LOVERS.
INTERVIEW OF ÆNEAS AND DIDO.

(*From v.* 440 *to* 476.)

Not far from hence on every side appears
The dismal prospect of the Vale of Tears,
Where all whom Love, with unrelenting
waste,
Hath swept from earth, by Jove's command
are plac'd.

In secret paths, amidst the myrtle's glooms
Cares, e'en in death, the mournful ghosts con-
sume.
Phædra and Procris in this vale repose,
Sad Eriphyle her bleeding bosom shews
(Gor'd with unnatural wounds), Evadne here
And the lascivious dame of Crete appear:
Laodamìa joins the pensive train,
And Cæneus, to her sex restor'd again.
Through the long forest's melancholy
shade,
Among the rest, Phœnician Dido stray'd,
(Her breast fresh-reeking from th' unhal-
low'd blade).
To whom, as near the Trojan hero drew,
And thro' th' uncertain, shadowy darkness
knew,
(Like one who sees amid the clouds of night,
Or thinks he sees, the new-moon's trembling
light)
While down his face fast streams of sorrow
roll,
He thus pours out the feelings of his soul:

"Unhappy Dido! then the fame was true
Which brought thee, bleeding, dying, to my
view.
I was the cause—yet, by the stars I swear,
By the high gods, by all things sacred here
(If ought be sacred in this realm of ghosts),
I left, compell'd, your hospitable coasts:
No wish of mine ere drove from your abodes,
But the relentless mandate of the gods;
(That high inexorable fate, which now
Through these dire regions of eternal woe,
This dreary realm s impenetrable gloom,
Compells my unresisting steps to come.)

Yet

Yet oh, lov'd shade! how little thought I, driv'n
From thy dear presence by the will of heav'n,
Despair had follow'd my unwilling flight!
Yet stay, nor fly regardless from my sight,
Whom dost thou fly? this last sad moment o'er,
And Fate and Jove forbid our meeting more."

Thus with soft words, and melting tears, he strove
To calm her mind and re-inspire her love.

But she, in deep disdain, her sullen look
Fixed to the ground, averted, while he spoke,
Unmoved by all his sighs and all his pray'rs,
As some unshaken rock which the rude tempest bares;
Then bursts away, in the dark grove to hide
The gloomy rage of her indignant pride.
Her lov'd Sichæus meets her in the grove,
Answers her cares, and equals all her love.

III.

VALE OF HEROES.

MEETING OF ÆNEAS AND DEIPHOBUS.

(*In continuation of the preceding, to v.* 548)

With pity mov'd, far thro' the lengthen'd glade,
The prince pursued her melancholy shade;
Then urged his destin'd course, and soon attain'd
The last sad realm that unexplor'd remain'd,
The fields assigned to warriors bold and strong:
Here Tydeus met him 'midst the armed throng
Parthenopæus, fair Arcadia's boast,
Was here, and here Adrastus' pallid ghost.

But most the chief survey'd with grief divine
The unhappy warriors of the Dardan line,
Glaucus, Thesilochus, and Medon here,
And old Antenor's valiant sons appear;
Idæus too, amidst the martial throng,
Still urg'd his sounding steeds, and drove his car along.

To right, to left, the kindred bands advance.
The prince, unstated by one mournful glance,
Long lingering stands, and seeks of each to know
This cause of coming, and indulge his woe.

But when the ghosts of Danaus' progeny
And Agamemnon's troops the Trojan see
With bright arms gleaming through the gloomy shade,
Appalling terrors every soul invade.
Part, (as when once, pursued by Hector nigh,
They sought their navy), turn their backs, and fly.
Part feebly shriek, or raise a faint and broken cry.

Here Priam's son, Deiphobus, he found,
His mangled shade one undistinguish'd wound;
With loss of nose and ears his front defac'd,
His hands lopp'd off, his manly form disgrac'd.

The prince scarce knew the bleeding trunk he spied,
(All shivering with the pains it wish'd to hide)
And thus, at length, in well-known accents cried,

"Alas, brave chief of Teucer's royal race,
My friend Deiphobus, the battle's grace!
Who sent thee thus dishonour'd here below?
To whom so dire a penance didst thou owe?
I heard the fame that on Troy's fatal night,
Tired with the labours of a glorious fight,
An honourable wound thy corpse had laid
Prone on the bloody heaps thy hand had made.

An empty tomb on the Rhætéan coast
I rais'd and loudly thrice invoked thy ghost.
Thy name and arms those regions yet retain;
But thee amidst the dead I sought in vain,
Till, every rite perform'd, I left the fatal plain."

To him thus Priam's son, "Oh friend, by thee
Was left undone no kind solemnity,
But every rite, and every honour paid
To thy Deiphobus' unhappy shade;
To my sad fate alone my present woe
(And Helen's baneful perfidy) I owe.

"Thou knows't how, lost in dreams of false delight,
We pass'd away that last avenging night,
When to high Pergamus the horse was come
Which carried Troy's destruction in its womb.
She led the feign'd procession to the gate—
She bore the torch that lit us to our fate;
And, 'midst the well-dissembled orgies, she
Call'd from our walls the treacherous enemy.

"Our fatal bed then held me, free from care,
Oppress'd with sleep, and resting from the war.
A sweet forgetfulness my frame o'erspread,
Deep as the slumber of the peaceful dead.
Then came my *matchless* spouse—my arms mislaid,
E'en from my pillow bore my faithful blade,
And call'd her *Spartan* to receive, in me,
The price of every former perfidy.

"They all rush in—our unrelenting foe,
Ulysses, leads their steps and prompts the blow.
(Just gods! if ought ye feel my pray'rs and pain,
Return such woes on the base Greeks again!)

"But thee, oh Prince, what fortune hither led,
Thee, yet unnumber'd with the unhappy dead?
Or wand'ring on the seas, and tempest-tost,
Or by the gods compell'd to view this coast,
This sun-less coast, this dreary, naked plain,
Which never light can pierce, nor joy attain?"

Thus

Thus in sad talk they while the time away
Till Morning's rosy car brought on the Day,
And thus had all the hours that Fate had giv'n
Unheeded fled; but SHE inspir'd from heav'n
Perceiv'd and spoke.

"The night draws near its close,
And the short hours you pass in fruitless woes.
Our road here parts—to Pluto's cave, the right,
And the eternal meadows of delight,
Will guide our steps; the left descends to night,
Those impious realms where wicked spirits lie
Chain'd down, and doom'd to endless misery."
Then Priam's son—"Upbraid not, mighty seer,
The short delay that has withheld you here.
I go, to fill the number of the dead,
To plunge anew into the gloomy shade.
Proceed, proceed, our glory and our joy,
Find happier fates, and raise again the name of Troy!"

He spoke—and turn'd, obedient, as he said,
Back to the dreary realm of unsubstantial shade.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ON HOLY TABLES AND CUPS.

THERE was formerly as much bickering about the sacramental table, as there is now about the sacrament itself. The following complaint was formally exhibited in 1640, against the Bishop of Bath and Wells, by Mr. James, a minister within his diocese.

"The churchwardens of my parish, by order from the bishop, were enjoined to turn the communion-table, and place it altar-wise. Now they, that they might neither displease the bishop, nor transgress against the rubric of the liturgy, made it an exact square table, that so, notwithstanding the bishop's order, the minister might still officiate at the north-side of the table. Mr. Humphry Sydenham informed against this, and, upon information, the bishop sent to view it: and upon this view he certified the bishop, that it was like an oyster-table, whereupon the bishop ordered the churchwardens to make a new one."

It is wonderful there should never have been here a dispute about the propriety of setting a distinct drinking-vessel before each of the communicants. The following incident occasioned such a controversy among the protestants of Germany.

A young lady in Zurich, of education, family, and fortune, remarkable for beauty of person, and delicacy of disposition, was attacked with a complaint very analogous to what is in this country called the *mumps*. Pains of the jaws, swellings of the gums, soreness of the uvula came on, a physician was called in, he examined narrowly, solicited a private interview with the father, and hinted that he thought there was venereal infection. The indignation of the parent may be conceived; he dismissed the medical man as ignorant of his profession, and sent for another. The same suspicion recurred, and, what was worse, began to be whispered abroad. It was now thought worth while to enquire minutely, and it was found that at the easter sacrament, which is usually crouded, this most virtuous and modest young lady had tasted the circulating cup immediately after a gentleman of libertine manners: it was inferred that the disease had been communicated by the adhering saliva.

Supposing that this or any other disease is likely to be caused by the use of a circulating drinking cup, ought we not, say the protestant theologians of Germany, to set a glass a-piece on the communion table: or, if this innovation were thought to savor of conviviality too much, ought we not to return to that practice of the church of Rome, which was adopted for similar reasons during an epidemic disease, of communicating in one kind only, and distributing merely bread!

ANECDOTE OF A PICTURE BY OPIE.

The late excellent and deeply regretted artist, Mr. Opie, was in Norwich during October, 1803, and there undertook the portrait of a nobleman on the point of matrimony, who had been in the naval service. Sir Edward Berry's sword was borrowed to be introduced on the painting.

This circumstance gave occasion to the insertion of numerous epigrams in the Norwich Iris, a few of which may be worth transcribing.

For Sir Edward Berry's sword, as painted by Mr. Opie.

Pass from the victor's to the lover's side;
Curs'd by the widow, fancied by the bride.

Though coffin'd in thy sheath,
Thou shalt not wholly die;
That immortality thou gav'st,
Thy painter shall to thee supply.

Blest

Blest change! from wounding human noddles,
To rest among an artist's models.

Was ever sword so great a martyr,
Doom'd to hang, and draw, and quarter.

My hilt is bright, my keeping good,
When drawn in oil, or drawn in blood.

Well-drawn to take thy country's part,
Well-drawn to grace thy country's art.

Painted or worn, 'tis still thy fate
To deck the brave and gird the great.

In fight, in canvas, or in wit,
Your fate's to hit, or to be hit.

Epigrams on the last week's epigrams.

How ill do those rhimes with the subject
accord!
They want its essential, the *point* of the
sword.

Brave Berry's sword by Opie drawn,
Its wanted prowess still maintains;
And though blood-letting it might scorn,
It makes sad havock with the brains.

Instead of venturing more 'mid human strife,
And cutting short the thread of mortal life,
Thy sword, Sir Edward, has revers'd its
crime,
By giving birth to many a wretched rhime.

They find you rusting peaceful in the hall,
They make ink of you—but forget the gall.

From Vulcan's cleaver wisdom rose,
So from your gashes Dulness grows.

You once sent Frenchmen to the devil,
And now the poetasters;
To perish by your point is still
The surest of disasters.

Of all the rhimes about you made,
May none be etch'd upon your blade.

You once cut laurels, that endure, your own,
You now cut laurels—for your poets—down.

Your point—Sir Edward chose to show it:
Not so the painter; nor the poet.

ABSTRACT OF THE MAHOMETAN CREED AND PRECEPTS.

1. There is only one God.

2. Mahomet is the Prophet and Missionary of God.

3. The Old and New Testaments were revealed by God, but have been corrupted by the Jews and Christians.

4. To these two codes is substituted the Koran revealed by God.

5. To the Koran is due the same obedience as to the word of God.

6. There are Prophets. Jesus Christ is a Prophet, but not the Son of God.

7. Our Souls form part of the Divine Essence.

8. Jesus Christ did not die on the Cross; another was substituted for him.

9. Universal Judgment.

10. An eternal Paradise, and a temporary Hell.

11. After the Judgment, all Mussulmens damned shall be received into Paradise.

12. In this celestial habitation they shall enjoy beautiful women, and every luxury of eating and drinking.

13. Mahomet has been predicted by the Scriptures.

14. It is not permitted to dispute in public respecting the Mahometan religion.

15. It is forbidden to worship images and statues, which can only be objects of idolatry.

16. Circumcision is recommended, but not strictly obligatory.

17. Prohibition of games of chance, of wine and fermented liquors, pork, blood, and animals strangled.

18. Polygamy and slavery are permitted.

19. The fast of Ramazan.

20. Pilgrimage to Mecca.

21. Ablutions.

22. The Resurrection.

23. Payment of tythes.

24. Prohibition of usury.

25. Not to take the name of God in vain.

26. To suffer for God.

27. To be patient, and do good to friends and neighbours.

28. To curse no creature.

CHARACTER OF THE ENGLISH IN THE TIME OF ELIZABETH.

The English are serious like the Germans; lovers of shew, liking to be followed wherever they go by whole troops of their servants, who wear their master's arms in silver, fastened to their left arms; a ridicule they deservedly lie under. They excel in dancing and music, for they are active and lively, though of thicker make than the French: they cut their hair close on the middle of the head, letting it grow on either side; they are good sailors, and better *pirates*; cunning, treacherous, and thievish; above three hundred are said to be hanged annually in London; beheading with them is less infamous than hanging; they give the wall as the place of honour; hawking is the general sport of the gentry. They are more polite in eating than the French, devouring less bread, but more meat, which they roast in perfection; they put a great deal of sugar in their drink; their beds are covered with tapestry, even those of farmers; they are often molested with the scurvy, said to have first crept into England with the Norman Conquest. Their houses are commonly of two stories, except in London, where they are of three

three and four, though seldom of four. They are built of wood, those of the richer sort, with bricks; their roofs are low, and, where the owner has money, covered with lead.

"They are powerful in the field, successful against their enemies, impatient of any thing like slavery; vastly fond of great noises that fill the ear, such as the firing of cannon, drums, and the ringing of bells, so that it is common for a number of them that have got a glass in their heads, to go up into some belfrey and ring the bells for hours together, for the sake of exercise. If they see a foreigner very well made or particularly handsome, they will say, "It is a pity he is not an Englishman."

FONTENELLE, 1657-1757,

Who was destined to live a century, appeared at his birth not likely to survive an hour.

It was not till near 90, that he began to feel the usual infirmities of age, and then his eyes grew dim, and his sense of hearing nearly failed him. But his wit remained to the last. Calling one morning very early on a lady, with whom he was intimate, she very complaisantly rose on purpose to see him, though much before her usual time. When she came down stairs, she said to him, "*Vous voyez, Monsieur, qu'on se lève pour vous.*" —He immediately answered, "*Oui; mais vous vous couchez chez les autres—dont j'enrage.*"

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

THIS Society had, at their last public sitting, offered a prize of five hundred roubles to any naturalist who would communicate to the Academy, within a limited time, "a series of new and useful experiments on light considered as matter, as also on the properties which may be in part ascribed to it; on the affinities it may appear to bear to organized, or inorganized matter, as well as on the modifications and phenomena which these substances undergo by their combinations with the matter of light." The academy declared at the same time, that, in order to give free scope to genius, they had stated the subject generally, leaving the candidates at liberty to consider the question in any point of view, that might appear to them best calculated to throw the greatest light on this delicate subject.

The Academy received within the prescribed time six Memoirs, each accompanied by a motto.

No. 1. Written in the Russian language, with the following motto; "A philosopher who has learned to doubt, knows more than all the learned, &c."

No. 2. Also composed in the Russian language with this motto; "Time is the earliest thing in nature, &c."

No. 3. Written in Latin with this motto; "*Est-ne color proprius verum, luscisne repulsus eludunt aciem?*"

No. 4. In the French language, with the following; "*Nox abiit, nec tamen ortadies!*"

No. 5. In German, with this motto; "*Ut noscas splendore novo res semper egere, et primum jactum, &c.*"

No. 6. Also written in German with this motto; "*La physique ne sera veritablement une science, que lorsque tous les effets naturels se deduiront clairement d'un seul et meme principe evidemment demontré.*"

The three first of these Essays, besides being wholly unsupported by experimental proof, which was one of the conditions required by the Academy, consisted merely of hypotheses and propositions either well known, false, or ill expressed; and asserted without the most distant attempt at demonstration. For these reasons the Academy rejected them as wholly unworthy to obtain the prize.

No. 4 was declared to be not wholly destitute of merit. In it the writer considers several interesting questions respecting the nature of light, in such a manner as to shew that he is well acquainted with the subject; but the want of connection and systematic arrangement discoverable in this tract, and still more especially the total deficiency of new experiments, from which new results could be deduced, or which might tend to support the numerous hypotheses advanced by the author, without any kind of demonstration, would have prevented the prize from being adjudged to this Memoir, even had there been none of greater merit.

No. 5 & 6 were found worthy of particular attention by the Academy, from the

the report of the committee appointed to examine the merits of the different performances. These Essays are conformable to the principal condition required by the Academy, since they contain a great number of new experiments on the effects and properties of light, as well as a judicious application of those already known, and which the author himself verified whenever they appeared in the least dubious. Both Essays are executed on a judicious plan, they are written with clearness, and arranged in systematic order. It must, however, be admitted, that they contain some loose and contradictory conclusions, as well as a few propositions advanced without sufficient proof, besides a few other trivial errors. But as these imperfections are manifestly overbalanced by the value of the researches contained in these productions, the Academy, without adopting all the doctrines advanced by the authors, have thought it their duty to divide the prize equally between them, from conceiving them well deserving of this honourable reward.

On opening the sealed notes which accompanied these tracts, Dr. Henry Frederick Link, professor of physic, in the University of Rostock, was discovered to be the author of No. 5, and Mr. Placidus Heinrick, professor of natural phylosophy and mathematics to the Abbey of St. Emeran, at Ratisbon, the author of No. 6. The notes belonging to the remaining tracts were committed to the flames without being opened.

At the time the Academy announced the prize offered by the Marine Department, for the best Essay on the resistance of fluids, they pledged themselves to make public the judgment, which they, in conjunction with that department, should give respecting the different papers which would most probably be transmitted to them on the subject. Since that period, the following Memoirs have been received.

No. 1. With the motto; *Sit modus lasso maris et viarum militæque.*"

No. 2. With the following motto, "*Præstat naturæ voce doceri, quam ingenio suo sapere.*"

No. 3. With the following; "*England and France agree.*"

This last did not arrive till after the period limited. On examination, none of them were found conformable to the conditions prescribed by the Marine Department: but No. 2 exhibits a new theory, which, though not built on sufficiently solid grounds, nor applied to naval architecture in the manner specified in the Academy's notice, yet, as it is in a great measure preferable to the theories of Romé, and of Don George Juan, and agrees better with experiments than common theory, deserves to be advantageously noticed;the Marine Department therefore, in order to recompence the author for his commendable exertions, have decreed to him the prize of one hundred Dutch ducats, which decision has been sanctioned by the approbation of the Academy. On opening the sealed note, the author was discovered to be Mr. Zacarie Nordmark, professor of mathematics in the university of Upsal.

During the same sitting, at which these prizes were distributed, the Academy proposed the following question for the present year 1807.

By chemistry we are taught the means of discovering the noxious qualities of mineral bodies, but it is only by empiricism that we have learned to distinguish noxious plants from those that are harmless; even those characteristics which are most relied on, do not always afford sufficient criteria by which to judge with complete certainty respecting the presence or absence of poison in vegetables.

The livid colour, for instance, which renders many plants suspected, is by no means certainly to be relied on. The bur *(Arctium,)* though a wholesome plant, is of a pale chill colour; while, on the contrary, thelaurel, *(Daphne,)* which is a deadly poison, is remarkable for the beauty of its flowers and foliage. The families of *Ranunculus* and *Anemone* are equally beautiful and numerous, yet the greater number of them are possessed of noxious qualities.

The same observation may be applied to the disagreeable odour exhaled by some plants, and which is regarded by many as affording a certain test of their noxious quality; this however, on investigation, will be found equally uncertain as the former.

The laurel, already mentioned, is of a very agreeable hue, while the Orache *(Chenopodium)* which is an innocent, and even an useful plant, has a very disagreeable odour. That of the coriander is likewise disagreeable to many, though it is of a very salutary nature.

The Umbelliferous plants which grow in damp and humid situations, are generally regarded as poisonous, notwithstanding which the *Sison inundatum*, and *salsum* the *Phellandrium aquaticum*, *Angelica*

gelica sylvestris, *Ægopodium podagraria*, &c. which all thrive in marshy places, are perfectly harmless. Hence, it should seem, that neither the pale colour, disagreeable odour, nor the nature of the soil on which plants grow and thrive, can afford a certain test of their possessing poisonous qualities.

The pretended repugnance of animals to noxious plants, furnishes an equally uncertain criterion of their quality. The botanical division of plants into classes, orders, and families, is equally inefficient for this purpose. To render this evident, it is only necessary to observe, that among the principal species of the nightshade *(Solanum)* is found the potatoe *(Solanum tuberosum)* and many other wholesome vegetables, as well as the capsicum, which is said to possess the quality of destroying the pernicious principle in narcotic plants.

In consequence of this want of an external and natural sign, by means of which poisonous plants may be certainly discovered, it would be extremely desirable to find out some easy method of examining them; such, for example, as by the use of an *Eudiometer*, or any other mode best calculated to produce in them such changes as might, like the black colour assumed by mushroons in boiling, indicate their deleterious qualities, though it must be confessed that even this criterion, by which we judge of poisonous mushrooms, is not yet sufficiently ascertained.

"An easy method is therefore required, by which any individual, unacquainted with botany, may speedily detect deleterious plants at a small expence, and in a manner perfectly decisive."

The prize to be one hundred Dutch ducats, and the different Memoirs must be transmitted previous to the 1st of July, 1808.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE first part of the first volume of the labours of this infant, but industrious society, has just been published. Its pursuits are directed towards the study of the science of Entomology, but more especially of those species of insects found in Great Britain; the ascertaining of their names and distinctions, their native countries, their localities, their food, economy, and peculiarities; pointing out the readiest and most desirable methods of destroying those which possess noxious properties, and making known as far as possible, those properties, which may either prove useful to science, or beneficial to mankind.

This part contains five papers, which are preceded by the by-laws of the society; the first is by the president, A. H. Haworth, esq. F. L. S. and F. H. S. whose assiduity in cultivating this branch of natural history, is well displayed in his two works, the first entitled "Prodromus Lepidopterorum Britannicorum," published in 1802; and the second, "Lepidoptera Britannica," in the succeeding year. This paper is called, "A Review of the Rise and Progress of the Science of Entomology in Great Britain, chronologically digested." From this it appears, that the first work published in England, relating to Entomology, was a large folio volume, written and completed by Thomas Moufet, entitled "Insectorum sive minimorum Animalium." It was published at London, in 1634, and is embellished with numerous engravings on wood, accompanied by long, tedious, and sometimes superstitious descriptions of the subjects they represent. The figures are wretchedly executed, yet the book is not destitute of merit. The first publication, which gave any acccunt of British insects exclusively, was publised in 1667, by Christopher Merret, M. D. F. R. S. and contains, amongst other things, a brief catalogue of such as Dr. M. knew to be indigenous, each accompanied by a concise descriptive sentence, by way of name. We can do little more than mention the names of the succeeding writers on entomology, beginning with Dr. Martin Lister, of York; Petiver, whose museum, after his death in 1718, was purchased by Sir Hans Sloane, for 4000l. and now forms part of the valuable stores of the British Museum; Sir Hans Sloane; the great Ray, whose Historia Insectorum was published after his death, by Dr. Derham; Eleazer Albin, who published in 1731, "The Natural History of British Insects," which contains principally, but not exclusively, such lepidopterous insects, as the author and his friends had reared from the state of caterpillars, exhibiting them feeding on their proper plants, and in all their changes; the whole are highly coloured, and accompanied by descriptions in English. This author also published, in 1736, a Natural History of Spiders in which he enumerates nearly two hundred species, and gives an English description

scription of each; Professor Bradley, whose multifarious works on agriculture, horticulture, and in various branches of natural history, shew more industry than science; he mentions the Duchess of Beaufort, as "having bred a greater variety of English Insects than were ever rightly observed by any one person in Europe," and Sir Hans Sloane, Mr. Vincent, Dr. Ruysch, Mr. Seba, and Mr. Dandridge, as having surprising collections of insects. From this time, (1739) to 1758, no publication on the subject of entomology appeared, when Dr. John Hill published, in folio, an English translation of Swammerdam's large work on Insects, and in 1773, he also published, "A Decade of curious Insects, some of them not described before"; some observations on the ninth, the *Alucita pallida*, (straw-coloured chinch) it may be worth while to give here, especially as the practice of keeping the plant alluded to, both in our bed rooms and sitting rooms, seems to be rapidly increasing on account of its fragrance.

"This is a creature, says Dr. Hill, very strange in its nature and history, and once came as strangely before me. A studious gentleman, very subject to the head-ache, which he and his physician both attributed to great attention, sneezing one day with violence as he was writing, saw some atoms a moment afterwards upon the writing paper, and they plainly moved; he doubled up the paper and brought it to me, when we laid a parcel of these moving particles before the lucernal microscope, when they appeared in continual motion, vibrating their antlers, shaking their wings, and turning up their tails to their heads in the manner of ear-wigs, but with incredible swiftness.

"'Twas palpable they had been discharged from his nose, and 'tis easy to see from whence they were thrown, and to understand how they might have caused intolerable pain, whilst they were thus rousing and moving their irritating hairs and feathers, upon a part where the very substance of the brain is almost naked.

"I had seen the same species inhabiting the flowers of the plant, Mignionette, and on enquiring, found that he had that plant in his chamber."

The following list of names will shew the writers on entomology in Great Britain, since 1758; Dr. Berkenhout; John Reinhold Forster; Dr. Lettsom; Dr. Drury, F.L.S.; Benjamin Wilks; T. P. Yeates; W. Curtis, F.L.S.; Moses Harris; James Barbut; Matthew Martyn; Dr. Shaw; E. Donovan; Thomas Martyn; William Lewin, F.L.S.; John Francillon; Dr. J. E. Smith, P.L.S.; Dr. Turton; Rev. M. Kirby; A. H. Haworth, F.L.S. and P.E.S.; Thomas Marsham, F.L.S.; and James Sowerby, F.L.S. An appendix to this paper, contains the names of Francis Willoughby, and Sir Robert Sibbald, M.D.

The second paper is "On Rearing Insects," by the Rev. Thomas Skrimshire, L.L.B. and F.E.S. For this purpose, Mr. S. has a number of tin boxes about two inches square, two sides of which, with the top and bottom, are perforated with small holes; the remaining two sides are glazed; one of the tin sides constitutes a door, which slides in a groove. Twelve of these are placed in a wooden trough partitioned off for each box, about a quarter of an inch deep, and made perfectly watertight. Only one caterpillar of a brood is placed in each of these boxes, which are numbered. A book is kept numbered to correspond with the boxes, in which is entered the history of the insect, from the day that it is placed in its box. A little water is poured into each partition of the wood trough, which serves to keep the food moist, as also the earth, which is put in the tin boxes, that the caterpillar may undergo its metamorphosis in the most natural manner. Mr. S. has observed that many of the pupæ have died in the earth; which may be in a great measure, owing to its binding so hard round them as to prevent perspiration and breathing. He, therefore, procured a looser kind of earth from a decayed tree, and mixed it with equal proportions of sand and saw-dust.

In the third paper. the Rev. John Burrell gives an account of a rare and curious insect, *Lygæus micropterus*, not before described by any author. Mr. B. thus describes it.

L. viridis, elytris venis duabus et margine interioribus rubris.

Hab. In Graminibus in locis cretaceis. Aug. init.

Long. Corp. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Descript. Antennæ quadriarticulatæ rufæ, ultimo articulo fusco, setosæ.

Caput viride, margine posteriore rufo-flavo, oculis fuscis, setosum.

Rostrum longum, pallidum.

Thorax setosus, viridis.

Scutullum thorace concolor.

Elytra

Elytra brevia viridia venis elevatis, duabus et margine interioribus rubris, villosula.

Membrana pallida. Alarum rudimenta alba.

Abdomen marginatum maris rufum, linea dorsali interrupta nigra; fœminæ viride linea dorsali latiori rufa, sed ad apicem nigra, marginibus viridibus.

Pedes pallidi, setosi.

Obs. Fœmina mare latior.

Mr. Burrell does not mention where this insect was found, which certainly ought to have been told. There is a beautiful plate of it coloured after nature.

The fourth paper, is by the president, Mr. Haworth, and is entitled "A brief Account of some rare and interesting Insects, not hitherto announced as Inhabitants of Great Britain." This account comprises descriptions of the following subjects, viz. In the Order Coleoptera, *Geotrupes nasicornis*, of Fabr. the *Scarabæus nasicornis*, of Linn. taken alive at Chelsea, and only once before known to have been caught in Britain; *Lucanus Dorcas*, of Panzer, also taken at Chelsea, and never before recorded as a British species; *Lucanus grandis*, found in Devonshire, and as yet undescribed; *Lucanus Cervus*; *Scarabæus lævis*, of Fabr.; *Aphodius tristis*, of Panzer, not described by any other author, found at Sheffield, in Yorkshire; *Aphodius icthericus*, of Paykull, found at London; *Trichius variabilis*, of Panzer, found at London, in 1806, and now in the cabinet of J. Howard, F.E.S.; *Apate Capucinus*, of Fabr., the *Dermestes Capucinus*, of Linn. taken near London; *Necrophorus bimaculatus*, of Fabr. taken near London, and now in Mr. Howard's cabinet; *Silpha bicolor*, taken in Yorkshire, by Mr. H. E. Strickland; this must not be confounded with S. bicolor of the Entom. Britan. which is a widely different insect, and belongs to another genus; *Stenocurus 4-maculatus*, of Fabr. taken in Essex; and now in Mr. Howard's cabinet. This is properly a native of South America; *Lamia dentator*, a native of Carolina, and Georgia, in North America, found in the area of a house in Gloucester-street, Hoxton, August 10, 1806; *Donacia Zosteræ*, of Fabr. found at Hull, by W. Spence, F. L. S.; *Hydrophilus marginellus*, taken at Hull, by P.W. Watson, F.E.S.; *H. melanocephalus*, taken near London; *H. foveolatus*, taken near London; *Elophorus marinus*, of Fabr. taken at Hull, by Mr. W. Spence; *Hydrachne gibba*, and *H. ovalis*, of Fabr. *Dytiscus ater*, of Fabr. found near London, by R. Scales, V. P. E. S.; *D. notatus*, of Fabr. taken in Norfolk; *D. 6-pustulatus*, taken near London; *D. flavipes*, taken at Coomb, (the county not mentioned); *D. erythrocephalus*, and *D. nigrita*, both found near London; *D. assimilis*, taken in Yorkshire, by Mr. P. W. Watson, and Mr. W. Spence; *D. geminus*, of Fabr. *D. trifidus*, of Panzer, and *D. unistriatus*, of Schrank, taken in Coomb Wood; *Carabus glabratus*, of Fabr taken by the Rev. S. Bale; C. *arvensis*, taken by Mr. R. Scales; C. *striatus*; C. *binotatus*; C. *vernalis*; C. *excavatus*; C. *vivalis*; C. *secalis*; *Staphylinus armatus*. In the order Hemiptera, *Notonecta furcata*; *Sigara coleoptrata*. In the order Lepidoptera, *Sphinx Galii*.

The fifth paper, which remains to be completed, is by the Rev. J. Burrell, and contains a Catalogue of Insects, found in the county of Norfolk.

This part is embellished with four engravings accurately and beautifully executed, and coloured after nature, by Mr. J. P. Neale, but the names of the different subjects are omitted to be given on the plates. It is matter of regret, that this society, whose industry is evident from the specimen before us, should feel such a predilection for describing the various insects, treated of in these pages, in the Latin language; if the descriptions were in English, it would, no doubt, tend to facilitate the progress of the study of this branch of natural history in Great Britain.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. RALPH WEDGWOOD'S (CHARLES-STREET, ST. PANCRAS,) *for an Apparatus for producing Duplicates of Writing.*

FOR this purpose a prepared paper, called duplicate paper, is used, and which is made by thinly smearing over any kind of thin paper with oil, that oil being the best that is least liable to oxygenizement, or evaporation by heat. The ink used consists of carbon, or any other colouring substance, and finely mixed with oil. This ink is to be evenly spread on leaves of thin paper, or any other thin substance, after which it is to remain for some time between sheets of blotting paper, when it

is

is fit for use. The pens or styles used are made of agate, ground and polished to a smooth round point. They are to be set in metal sockets, or sockets of any other substance. To write *singly* in this mode, a leaf of prepared paper is laid upon a smooth tablet of metal, or any other smooth substance, and over that is spread a leaf of duplicate paper: upon these Mr. W. writes with the style, the pressure used causing a transfer of the carbon to be made upon the under side of the duplicate paper, which being transparent, instantly appears through, as if written upon the paper. To write *double*, a leaf of writing paper is laid upon the tablet, then a leaf of carbonated paper upon that, and upon both these a leaf of duplicate paper; upon the papers so disposed, the writing is made with the style. The effect produced is a double transfer of the carbon from the carbonated paper; that on the lower surface to the letter paper beneath, and that from the upper surface, to the under surface of the duplicate paper above it. Duplicates may also be formed, by substituting any thin paper, for the duplicate paper, and writing on it with any hard substance, which will leave a trace behind it, or by using such papers as admit of a ready absorption of the colouring matter beneath.

To make a further increase of writings from an original, a set of types and a type tablet are used; and for shortening the hand-writing the types can be reduced to one figure, namely, a point; but more figures may be used. These convey the idea of any letter by the position in which they are placed. The types consist of small tubes of metal, and on that end which is to give the form of the letters may be either a round point or any other simple mark or marks. The type tablet consists of a piece of flat metal, perforated with holes, or sockets, to fit the types; on the top of the type tablet are engraved, squares corresponding with those upon the character-paper, on which it is intended to write or print. To prevent the accidental shifting of the types in their sockets, they are rubbed with a little bees'-wax, softened with some oily substances. To prevent the types passing through the sockets of the type tablet in the act of writing, there is a plate of metal of equal size of the type tablet fixed at the bottom of it, so that it will admit of the types being pressed to any given distance through the sockets of the type tablet where they are stopped. In order to fix the types previously to taking off impressions, melted lead, or any other substance, may be run into the tops of those sockets which are vacated by the depression of the types that have been used for the composition of any work. In this state it is called a stereo-typed tablet, and may be used the same in any other type in the common mode of printing, and with a common press. Leaves of thin character-paper and carbonated paper may be laid alternately upon each other, and upon this the stereo-typed tablet is pressed in any manner found most convenient; thus a multiplicity of impressions are formed at once.

This invention, the patentee observes, combines the advantages of making several fac-similes of writings or drawings at the same time, by a single pen or style, which requires no repair, and with ink which is proof against those chemical agents which destroy common ink. The machinery is adapted for all climates, is simple and portable, weighing only three ounces.

MR. RICHARD LORENTZ'S (HAMMERSMITH,) *for certain Inventions of different Instruments, one of which produces instantaneous Light, and the other instantaneous Fire.*

To the specification describing this invention are annexed many drawings, which are essential to the correct understanding of the nature of the apparatus; the most that can be done in our repository, is to give the principle, with an account of the materials made use of. Hydrogen gas, and electricity, are both included in the invention; and the machinery consists in a vessel to produce the gas by means of zinc, and a diluted mineral acid, an electrophorus to furnish the spark when wanted; tubes, cocks, &c to convey the gas, and certain contrivances to put the whole in motion. Having described the structure of the different parts, the patentee says, " in this plate, after the electrophore hath been excited, the instrument is ready for use; and whenever the cock is opened, a stream of hydrogen gas rushes forth, and strikes the wick of the candle; but nearly at the same instant the electric spark sets fire to the gas, and converts it into a jet of flame which lights the candle; and the same effect may be repeatedly, and for many weeks, produced by one charge and excitement of the said instrument." If this last fact be accurate, we acknowlede the electrophorus is much superior to any that we have seen. In speaking of the instrument for producing fire, Mr. L. describes the head of a staff, having

having in it a cavity containing the prepared fungus, known by the name of German tinder, or common tinder. There is also a syringe, which works by a piston in the upper part of the staff, and by a stroke of about twelve inches, forces the common air with great velocity, and in a highly condensed state, through a small aperture against the combustible matter included in the head. The manner of working consists simply in pressing the end of the rod of the charged syringe strongly against the ground, so as to drive the air suddenly on the tinder, and the cap being without loss of time unscrewed, the tinder is found to be on fire.

Observation. We leave our readers to judge for themselves how far this invention is likely to be brought into general use. For ourselves, we suspect that the best that can be said of it, is, that it may be, in expert hands, an amusing philosophical play-thing.

MR. JAMES PEACHE'S (LAMBETH,) *for a Floating hollow Buoy on a new Construction.*

The use of buoys is well known, and the construction of that now under consideration, is by pieces of wood longitudinally applied to each other, after the manner of staves; but, instead of making the joints to consist of flat surfaces evenly or squarely applied to or against each other, they are rabbetted together by making the half thickness of each piece to over-lap the other. The faces are to be tarred, and applied to each other, and upon one of them is spread a covering of hair, &c. and upon this is applied in a melted state a coat of pitch and tar, after which the joints are put together, and secured by screws, pins, bolts, and by hoops enveloping the whole. The heads are put in by rabbeting the same in with the staves: the fitting is made good by several steps or successive faces in the joint, between which, tar, pitch, hair, &c. are applied, and for greater security, there are sometimes two or even more additional heads fixed within the external heads. In the buoy is fixed a trunk or perforated piece, so made as not to allow the water to enter the said buoy without; but to afford a passage for a chain, rope, &c. for mooring. The shape which Mr. P. recommends as the best for his newly invented buoys is cylindrical or prismical, or conical pyramidal figures, and when the cross section of the figure is not circular, the number of sides should be eight.

MR. RICHARD WILCOX'S (LAMBETH,) *for Improvements on Steam Engines.*

These improvements are on the rotary steam-engine, and they consist, exclusively, in certain parts generally known by the name of gates, pallets, valves or cocks, which by their particular construction, are capable of confining and detaining steam, or other elastic or dense fluids between the said gates, &c.

The steam-engine consists of an outer fixed cylinder, and an inner revolving one, each furnished with pallets or cocks so contrived, that in passing each other they are moved so as to recede from each other's way, but in other parts of the circle they project so as to traverse the space between the two cylinders, and form steam-tight partitions; one of which being fixed, and the other moveable; the steam forces the moveable one round, and with it the moveable cylinder; the axis of which gives motion to the machinery, for which the steam engine is erected. On one side of the fixed pallet is a valve, which by a pipe communicates with the boiler, and on the other side, is placed a second valve which leads to the condenser; both of these are worked by methods similar to those in common use. The ends of the cylinders are made steam-tight by rings which press the packing against them; and the edges of the pallets are made steam-right by a hempen cloth stuffed or folded together. That part of the surface of the cock which comes in contact with the revolving cylinder, has a groove cut down it, into which a piece of metal is fitted, that is pressed against the cylinder by screws, or other means, so as to come in close contact with the revolving cylinder. To make the packing work well and permanent, a hole is drilled through the spindle of the cock, or of the palict, and another from thence horizontally to the parts of it in immediate contact with the cylinder, a funnel is placed outside, with a pipe from it passing into the hole made in the spindle, with a regulating cock annexed to it, between the spindle and funnel, by which the oil can be let down to lubricate the several working parts. The motion of the oil may be made to ascend by drilling a hole through the bottom of the cock, and so forming a communication by a pipe to a cistern of fluid-grease placed at some convenient distance above the level of the part of the engine requiring to be lubricated.

To increase the power of the engine,

Mr. W. can add two or more sets of pallets, gates, &c. by which the steam or the impelling fluid is caused to act in two or more places at the same time. In cases where this engine is employed to raise or give motion to any fluid introduced into it, the effects produced will be similar to those of a lifting or forcing pump. It is also applicable to extinguishing engines, forge furnace bellows, and all such other engines as operate by giving motion to fluids.

To the specification are attached drawings descriptive of sundry methods of applying and managing the pallets or cocks between the two cylinders; and Mr. Wilcox observes, that although he has drawn and described the cylinder parallel, and situated in a vertical direction, they may, if required, be placed in a horizontal or inclined direction, and the cylinders may have the form of frustums of cones, or other figures described by rotation, instead of being parallels, and the pallets may be opened by striking against each other, instead of being opened by gear externally.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

EDUCATION.

AN easy Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy for the Use of Schools, with ten Engravings, by the Rev. David Blair. 3s. bound.

The First Catechism for Children, containing common Things necessary to be known, and adapted to the capacity and curiosity of Children between Four and Ten Years of Age, by the Rev. David Blair. 9d.

Sketches of Human Manners, delineated in Stories intended to illustrate the Characters, Religion, and Singular Customs of the Inhabitants of different Parts of the World, by Priscilla Wakefield. 2s. 6d. bound.

HISTORY.

Modern History for the Use of Schools, exhibiting a summary View of the Rise, Progress, Revolutions, Decline and Fall of the Various Modern Nations in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, from the Age of Charlemagne, to the Year 1807, by the Rev. John Robinson. 12mo. 6s. bound.

LOGIC.

Logic, or an Essay on the Elements, Principles, and Different Modes of Reasoning, by Richard Kirwan, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. boards.

MEDICINE.

A Treatise on the Diseases of the Joints; being the Observations for which the Prize for 1806 was adjudged by the Royal College of Surgeons in London, by Samuel Cooper. 5s. 8vo. boards.

A Popular View of Vaccine Inoculation, with the practical Mode of conducting it; shewing the Analogy between the Small-Pox, and the Cow-Pox, and the Advantages of the latter, by Joseph Adams. 4s. 6d. boards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Patriotic Sketches, written in Connaught, by Miss Owenson. 2 vols. 9s.

The Crisis, by the Author of "Plain Facts," or, "A Review of the Conduct of the Late Ministers." 2s. 6d.

Observations on the Prophet Jonah, by a Farmer. 12mo. 1s.

The Lie Direct, or, a Refutation of the Charges in the Proclamation of President Jefferson, by Jasper Wilson, jun. 1s. 6d.

A Speech on the Utility of the Learned Languages, in Opposition to Mr. Cobbett's Assertion, delivered at the British Forum, the 12th of April, 1807; to which is added a humorous Speech on the Question of the Mad Dogs, by Samuel Fleming. 8vo. 1s.

A Reply to the Edinburgh Review, on the Foreign Policy of Marquis Wellesley's Administration in India. Comprising an Examination of the late Transactions in the Carnatic, by Lawrence Dundas Campbell, esq. 8vo. 6s. boards.

Causes and Consequences of the French Emperor's Conduct towards the Jews; by an Advocate for the House of Israel. 12mo. 3s. 6d. sewed.

NOVELS.

Florentine, 1 vol. by B. Thompson.

The Fugitive Countess, 4 vols. boards.

Margarette, or the Intricacies of the Heart. 12mo. 12s. boards.

Misanthrope Father, 3 vols. 15s. boards.

POETRY.

The Harp of Erin, or the Poetical Works of the late T. Dermoudy; edited by J. G. Raymond. 2 vols. 14s.

POLITICS.

The Substance of the Speech delivered by the Earl of Selkirk, in the House of Lords, Monday, August 10, 1807, on the Defence of the Country, boards. 1s. 6d.

All the Talents Garland; or, a few Rockets let off at a Celebrated Ministry: including Elijah's Mantle, The Uti Possidetis, and other Poems, by the same Author. By eminent Political Characters, Part II. 2s.

Substance of the Speech of the Earl of Selkirk, in the House of Lords, on Monday August 10, 1807, on the Defence of the Country. 1s. 6d.

A Key

A Key to the recent Conduct of the Emperor of Russia. 2s. 6d.

Softly, Brave Yankees; or, the West Indies rendered Independent of America, and Africa Civilized. 2s.

Britain, Independent of Commerce, or Proofs Deduced from an Investigation into the True Cause of the Wealth of Nations; that our Riches, Prosperity, and Power, are derived from Resources Inheritant in Ourselves, and would not be Affected even though our Commerce were Annihilated; by W. Spence. 8vo. 3s.

A Reply to certain Observations of the Right Rev. Dr Milner, upon the Sequel to the Serious Examination of the Roman Catholic Claims, &c. by the Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier. 5s. sewed.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon, preached at the Second General Visitation of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester, holden at Tunbridge in Kent, by the Rev. Philip Monypenny. 1s.

A Sermon, preached at the Visitation of the Rev. the Archdeacon of Berkshire, July 1, 1807, by the Rev. Arthur Onslow. 1s.

A Sermon, preached at St Peter's Church, Carmarthen, on Thursday, July 3, 1806, before the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union, in the Diocese of St. David's, by the Rev. Charles Pigott Pritchett, to which is added an account of the Society. 1s.

A Sermon, preached August the 20th, 1807, at Croydon, Surry, by John Ireland. 1s.

A Compendium of some of the most Important Particulars of Natural and Revealed Religion, written chiefly for the Improvement of the Midling and Lower Orders of Society, by D. Watson. 1s. 6d.

The Way to Heaven Delineated, or a Discourse upon that Plan of Salvation which is exhibited in the Gospel through Jesus Christ; by Samuel Moore. 2s.

The Danger of Philosophy to the Faith, and Order of the Churches of Christ, an Essay, by Mr. James Allen. 1s. 6d.

A Body of Theology, principally Practical in a Series of Lectures, with a Copious Index, by Robert Fellows. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s. boards.

New Books just Imported, by T. Boosey.

Cramer's Ansichten der Hauptstadt des französischen Kayserreichs vom Jahre 1806, an. 10s. 6d.

Laun's Schloss Riesenstein. 2 vols. 12s.

Stutzmann's System der Politik und des Handels von Europa, gr. 8vo. 14s.

Vertraute Briefe über dem Preussischen Hofe, 1r. Band. 6s.

Jean Paul's Levana. 2 vols. 16s.

Stolberg's Geschichte der Religion Jesu Christi, 1r. Theil. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Rheinische (der) Bund, eine Zeitschrift, 5 Nos. 1l. 1s.

Nouvelle Grande Carte de l'Allemagne & des Etats qui l'avoisinent, in a case. 1l. 16s.

Nadir Amida, König von Persien, von Siegfried. 6s.

Herder's Cid 7s.

Reimarus Funfzig Jahren seiner medizinischen Laufbahn. 5s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL:

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE Reverend Dr. BUCHANAN, in travelling in 1806 into Travancore, for the purpose of visiting the ancient Syrian churches, found fifty-five of these structures in the district of Malayala, of the Christian communion, which are built in a style not unlike some of the old parish churches in England. These churches acknowledge the Patriarch of Antioch, and their liturgy is derived from that of the early church of Antioch, called *Liturgiæ Jacobi Apostoli.* The Christians of Malayala differ, however, in their ceremonies from every other existing church, and their proper designation is "Syrian Christians," or "the Syrian Church of Malayala." The doctrines of this church are contained in a very few articles, and are not at variance in essentials with those of the European churches. Their bishop and metropolitan, after conferring with his clergy, delivered the following opinion: "That an union with the English church, or at least such a connection, as should appear to both churches practicable and expedient, would be a happy event, and favourable to the advancement of religion." It is in contemplation to send to England some youths of the country for education and ordination. The present bishop, MAR DIONYSIUS, is a native of Malayala, but of Syrian extraction. The church of Malayala has till lately received its bishops from Antioch; but that patriarchate being now nearly extinct, they are inclined to look to Britain. The Syrian Christians are also connected with the churches of Mesopotamia and Syria (215 in number), which are at present in a declining state, and struggling with great difficulties. The Syrian Christians in Malayala still use the Syrian language in their churches, although the Malayaline is the vernacular tongue. Efforts have been made to translate the Syriac Scriptures into Ma-

layaline; but it has not hitherto been effected, for want of suitable means. On its being proposed to send a Malayaline translation to each of the fifty-five churches, on condition that they would transcribe it, and circulate the copies among the people, the elders replied, that so great was the desire of the people to have the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue, that it might be expected that every man who could write, would make a copy on palm leaves for his own family. On investigating the Syro-Chaldaic manuscripts in Malayala, some of great antiquity were discovered. The Syrian version of the scriptures were brought to India, according to the belief of the Syrians, before the year 325 of our æra, and they alledge that their copies are exact transcripts, without any known error, to the present day. Some of these are certainly of ancient date; one found in a remote church contains the Old and New Testament engrossed on strong vellum, in large folio, having three columns in each page, and written with beautiful accuracy. The character is Estrangelo Syriac, and the words of every book are numbered. The volume is illuminated, though not after the European manner. It has suffered some injury from time or neglect, some of the leaves being nearly decayed. The Syrian church assigns to this manuscript very high antiquity. The order of the books of the Old and New Testament in it differs from that of the European copies, a chronological arrangement being more attended to in the former. The first emendation of the Hebrew text proposed by Dr. Kennicot (Gen iv. 8.) is found in this manuscript. The disputed passage in 1 John, c. v. v. 7, is not in it. In some other copies that verse is interpolated in black ink, which was done by the Portuguese priests in 1599. Two different characters of writing appear to have been in use among the Syrian Christians, the common Syriac, and the Estrangelo; the oldest manuscripts are in the latter. There are other ancient documents highly interesting, amongst which are certain tablets of brass, which were supposed to have been lost, but have been since recovered, and which are stated to contain grants of certain privileges to the churches of Malayala. The plates are six in number, closely engraved, four of them on both sides the plate. The oldest tablet is engraved in triangular-headed letters, resembling the Persepolitan or Babylonish. On the same plate there is writing, which has no affinity to any existing character in Hindostan. The grant on this tablet appears to be witnessed by four Jews of rank, whose names are written distinctly in an old Hebrew character, resembling the alphabet called the Palmyrene, and to each is prefixed the name of *Majen*, that is, chief. The Jews of Cochin also produce tablets, which they contend are of equal, if not of greater antiquity. It is intended to print a copper-plate *fac-simile* of the whole of these plates, making fourteen pages, and to transmit copies to the learned societies in Hindostan and Europe. Some very ancient manuscripts have also been found among the black Jews in Malayala. An old copy of the law was found written on a roll of leather about fifty feet in length, the skins being sewed together. It is intended to deposit such of the Syriac and Jewish manuscripts as may be found to be valuable in the public libraries of the British Universities.

The high price of Books is a subject of general observation, yet few persons take the trouble to ascertain the causes, or to make comparisons between their prices and those of other articles, or to examine into their prices in England and in other countries. The increase of price arises principally from the prevailing taste of the public, which gives encouragement only to fine printing, superfine paper, and costly embellishments (or rather which discourages plain and simply useful printing), and partly from the advanced prices of printing, engraving, and all the materials of which a book is composed. Every person must be aware, that the price of a book must be governed in a certain degree by the number of copies printed, because the expence of setting up the types must be divided among the number of copies. The same principle holds in regard to the labour of authorship, the charges for engraving, and all the other preliminary expences which are necessary to the production of the first copy. It is another principle equally obvious, that the number of copies sold will, in a certain degree, be in the inverse ratio of the price, that is, if the book be cheap, more copies will be sold, and if dear, there will be a smaller number of persons who can afford to buy it. It follows therefore, that whatever tends to increase the first cost of a book to its publisher, tends in a still higher degree to raise the price, because the necessary increase of price will occasion a diminution of purchasers; consequently all the preliminary expences must be borne by a smaller number of persons, or be laid on a smaller

number

number of copies. The fault is obviously therefore in the luxurious taste of the times, which has forced the printers of books to enter into a competition to render all publications superb, and consequently costly, and every shilling in the intrinsic value of a copy of a book, adds three to its price, on account of the necessary reduction of the edition, and on account of the increase in the first cost, which adds proportionally to the hazard of success. Books, it will be apparent, are unlike most other articles; a weaver may make one, or one hundred yards of cloth at the simple cost per yard of the labour, and the material, whether for one yard, or for one hundred; but in the production of books, it costs nearly as much to produce one copy as one thousand, all the expences being the same for one copy as for one thousand, except the intrinsic value of the paper and a small expence for press work. It follows then as a practical and important inference, that the lovers of literature ought to consider fine printing, superfine paper, maccaroni embellishments, and every thing that adds uselessly to the cost of books, as destructive of literature itself, and that the judicious part of the public ought to give preference to that style of printing, which the most effectually answers the purposes of communicating knowledge, or they will in time be the means of raising printed books to the price of manuscripts. Enough has been said to inform the public of its duties, and this paragraph has already exceeded its bounds, or the writer had intended to prove that books have not risen in price more than other articles, and that they are much cheaper, *cæteris paribus*, than in any other country in Europe, and at half the price at which they can be produced in America.

The valuable library of the late professor HENSLER, of Kiel, in Holstein, has been purchased, and lately imported to Edinburgh, by Messrs. Constable and Company. It consists of upwards of one thousand five hundred volumes, of the most choice descriptions; comprising the rarest and most valuable editions of all the best Greek and Roman Classics, and was considered to be one of the most select private classical collections in Germany.

A Legendary Romance, illustrative of the Domestic Manners and Amusements of the Fifteenth Century, by the late Mr. JOSEPH STRUTT, is nearly ready for publication. It is entitled, "*Queen-Hoo-Hale, or a History of Times Past.*" Mr. Strutt was the author of "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England," and other valuable publications of the same kind, and his ingenuity and knowledge of antiquity has rendered this work extremely curious and interesting.

A Work, entitled "Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers," is preparing in two volumes 4to. with Portraits, Autographs, and other Embellishments, and will contain, 1. A Republication of the Letters and Negociations of Sir Ralph Sadler with King James V. and with the Regency of Scotland, in the years 1540 and 1553. 2. A Collection of Curious and Important Documents concerning Queen Elizabeth's private negociations with the Scottish Reformers, in the year 1559. 3. Letters and Papers respecting the grand Northern Rebellion, in 1569. 4. Documents concerning the confinement of Queen Mary in England.

All these State Papers, excepting those referring to the earliest of the four periods, are now, for the first time, laid before the public. They are published from the originals, which have been preserved in the family of Thomas Clifford, esq. of Tixall, in the County of Stafford, whose mother, the Honourable Barbara Aston, represented Gertrude Sadler, Lady Aston, one of the coheiresses of Sir Ralph Sadler. The papers are published by Arthur Clifford, esq. and a Memoir of the Life of Sir Ralph Sadler, with some Historical notes, have been contributed by Mr. Walter Scott.

Mr. WALTER SCOTT, has received a thousand guineas for his new Poem, entitled, "Marmion, or a Tale of Flodden Field." It is in the press and will speedily be published.

The Rev. JOHN BIDLAKE, of Plymouth, has in the press a new volume of Sermons.

Two volumes of collections from the Deipnosophists, or Banquet of the Learned, of Athenæus, is in the press.

The Rev. Mr. HEDERICK, has in the press, a new edition of the late Dr. Barry's History of the Orkneys, with considerable additions.

Dr. CARTWRIGHT has a volume of Poems and Essays, on various miscellaneous subjects, in the press.

Mr. TAYLOR proposes to publish a Translation of the Organon of Aristotle, with copious Elucidations from the Commentaries of Ammonius and Simplicius.

The seventh number of the new Series of the Mathematical Repository, by THOMAS LEYBOURN, is in the press, containing: 1. Solutions to thirty curious Mathematical Questions, proposed in a former number: 2. Solutions to some Mechanical

Mechanical Problems, by Mr. John Dawson: 3. Solution of a curious Diophantine Problem, by Mr. Cunliffe: 4 An Essay on the Theory of Amicable Numbers, by Mr. John Gough: 5. An Investigation of some Theorems, for finding the sums of certain infinite series, by Mr. Cunliffe: 6. Le Gendre, on Elliptic Transcendentals: and thirty new Questions, to be answered in a subsequent Number.

Mr. SOUTHEY has nearly finished a Translation from the Spanish, of the interesting Chronicle of the Cid. He has not confined his Translation to one Book, but has brought together and woven into one Narrative all that the Poem of the Cid, the Chronicle of the Cid, and the general Chronicle of King Alonzo contain. To the Work will be prefixed, a Sketch of the previous History of Spain, and also a Critical and Biographical account of the principal authors who have been consulted in it.

The late Rev. Dr. SYMONDS, Professor of Modern History, in the University of Cambridge, had devoted a considerable share of attention to the English languages, with a view of rectifying the mistakes and inelegancies observable in the composition of our best writers. His numerous avocations prevented him from completing the work, but he had at the time of his death made considerable progress in the preparation of it. The part which he had finished, and which contains his Remarks on British writers, is intended to be shortly published, and from the ability of the Author, the public may anticipate its value.

Dr. CHARLES BURNEY, is printing at the Cambridge press, the Chorusses of Æschylus, with Notes and Illustrations.

Mr. HOOLE is printing a Poem on the subject of the Exodus.

A new edition of LANGHORNE's Plutarch, with a great number of corrections of the Text, and considerable additions to the Notes, by the Rev. FRANCIS WRANGHAM, is nearly ready for publication.

Professor PORSON is about to re-print in one volume, the four Plays of Euripides, before published separately. They have been for sometime past remarkably scarce.

Mr. SOWERBY is about to publish a Chronometer, or Scale for measuring Colours, upon an easy and simple principle, so as to measure any simple Tint to Infinity.

Dr. BEDDOES, has in contemplation, a Medical work of great extent, comprising a Collection of Facts, made by the Original Observers of Fever in all Nations.

The Rev. W. J. HORT, of Bristol, is about to publish a short account of Classical Mythology, freed from those relations which render the generality of works on the same subject so improper for youthful readers of either Sex, and which are so peculiarly unfit for the perusal of females.

A new edition of DAVIS's Life of GARRICK, enriched with a number of additional Notes, is expected to be published in the course of the winter.

Mrs. HURRY has in the press, three volumes of interesting Tales, which will shortly be published.

The Sermons of Bishop JEREMY TAYLOR are re-printing, and nearly ready for publication.

Mr. GEORGE WOODLEY, has a volume of Poems on various subjects in the press.

Mr. ACCUM, Lecturer on Experimental Chemistry and Mineralogy, has began to print a System of Mineralogy, and Mineralogical Chemistry, and its application to the Arts, on the plans of Haüy and Brongiart.

Mr. BOURN, of Hackney, teacher of Writing and Geography, intends in the course of a few days to publish a concise Gazeteer of the most remarkable places in the world; with brief notices of the principal Historical events, and most celebrated persons connected with them: to which he will annex references to books of History, Voyages, Travels, &c.

The second part of the "Medical Observer," containing an impartial account of Quack Medicines; copies of the Specifications from the Patent Office, with much interesting information relative to the practice of Quacks, &c. will be published in a few days.

The Translation of the Abbé Haüy's Elementary Treatise of Natural Philosophy, by Mr. GREGORY, of the Royal Military Academy, announced some months ago, will be published in the course of the present month.

It is intended to convert the elegant building which was lately the depository of the Leverian Museum, into a Literary Institution, on the plan of the Royal and the London Institutions. We wish well to this design, because it will accommodate parts of the town remote from the other Institutions, and add another means to the general diffusion of knowledge.

The Institution for the Cure of Impediments

diments of Speech, the Instruction of Foreigners in the Idiom and Pronunciation of the English Language, and the Improvement of English Elocution, No. 40, Bedford-place, Russell-square, opened again, after the recess, on the 14th ult. and Mr. and Mrs. THELWALL have announced their intention of continuing without interruption the customary courses of tuition, both to adults and junior pupils, as well those who are resident at the Institution, or attend in classes, as those who visit it for the purpose of receiving private lessons, till the annual recess, on the first day of August. Mr. T's. public Lectures will not commence till the latter end of October; and will then be delivered on Monday evenings only.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS has recently stated the advantages to be obtained by inuring tender plants, natives of warmer climates, to bear the severity of that of England. In the case of annuals, he mentions this is effected with little trouble, as all that is required is to enable them to ripen their seed in a comparatively cold summer, after which the hardest frost will have no power to injure it; but a perennial has to encounter frosts with its buds and annual shoots, that have sometimes been so severe with us as to rend asunder the trunks of our indigenous forest-trees. In 1791, some seeds of Zizania aquatica were procured from Canada, and sown in a pond at Spring Grove, near Hounslow. They grew, and produced strong plants, which ripened their seeds. These vegetated in the succeeding spring, and so on every year, the plants springing up from the seeds of the preceding year, and becoming visibly stronger and larger, and rising from deeper parts of the pond, till the year 1804, when several of the plants were six feet high, and the whole pond was in every part covered with them. From this, and other similar experiments, Sir Joseph proposes to sow the seeds of such shrubs as occasionally ripen them in the English climate, after the example of the Zizania, which, in fourteen years, became completely naturalized to our climate.

The BISHOP of LONDON has transferred £.1200 stock to the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, and directed the interest of it to be laid out annually in the purchase of three gold medals, to be contended for by the Students of that College; one of fifteen guineas, a prize for the best Latin Dissertation on some Evidence of Christianity; another of fifteen guineas, a prize for the best English Composition on some Moral Precept of the Gospel; and one of ten guineas, a prize to the most distinct and graceful Reader in, and regular Attendant, at Chapel; and the surplus, if any, to be laid out in books, and distributed by the Master.

Government having purchased the Museum of the late JOHN HUNTER, esq. whose choice and rare Collection of natural and artificial Curiosities are so very peculiarly qualified to serve the science of Surgery, have thought it expedient to convert the whole of it to the public benefit, by presenting the same to the Royal Corporation of Surgeons; for which purpose a commodious and extensive building is erecting in Lincoln's-inn-square, where this valuable and splendid assemblage will be deposited, and where, within one extensive area, will be at once concentered, the Corporation Hall, the Anatomical Theatre, the Repository of Curiosities, and the several apartments and chambers of the Officers of the Corporation. The grand front will be towards Portugal-street. The whole structure will be completed early in the ensuing spring, and present a splendid edifice.

Mr. BOILEAU, Author of an Essay on the Study of Statistics, will commence a course of Statistical Lectures on the present State of Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and Prussia, on Thursday, the 8th of October, at eight o'clock in the evening, at the Globe Tavern, Fleet-street, and continue the same every Monday and Thursday at the same hour, till the course be concluded. And at seven o'clock on the same evening Mr. Boileau proposes reading Lectures on the comparative idioms of the English, French, and German language, with particular reference to Mercantile Correspondence.

RUSSIA.

The Governor of Irchutsk has reported to the Russian Government the Discovery of a Mass of Ruins, thirty-five wersts from the frontiers of China, which appears to have belonged to a very considerable city. They consist of shapeless hillocks, heaps of decayed bricks, and the remains of ramparts, overgrown in great part with large trees. Orders have been given by the Government for an accurate examination of them.

SWEDEN.

M. AURIVILIUS is publishing, at Upsal, Corrections and Supplements to the Commentaries of Proclus on the first Book of Euclid's Elements. The Greek Commentary

Commentary of Proclus has been printed only once in the original language, at the end of Euclid's Elements, in the folio edition of Simon Grynæus, Basil, 1533. The defective state of the text induced Francis Baroccius, a patrician of Venice, to correct it, and to fill up the chasms from manuscripts discovered at Bologna, and in the island of Crete. He then produced a Latin Translation of it, which was published in folio at Venice, in 1560. This was translated into the English language by Mr. T. Taylor, and published in 1788. The Corrections and Additions of M. Aurivilius are from a Greek copy of the Basil edition, made by Conrad Dasypodius, of Strasburgh.

DENMARK.

The following is an Account of the number of Births and Deaths in this Kingdom for the year 1806.

	Births.	Deaths.
Denmark	29,949	22,588
Norway	26,777	18,482
Schleswig and Holstein	16,421	12,754
Altona	793	823
Lordship of Pinneberg	901	694
County of Rantzau . .	418	354
	75,259	55,695

The Births exceed the Deaths by 19,564. Greenland and Iceland are not included in the above Account.

In a collection of the lives of celebrated Danes recently published, we find some curious particulars relative to M. Pfingsten, who had the direction of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, established at Kiel. This truly extraordinary man was born at Kiel, in 1746. In his youth he gave lessons in reading, dancing, and music, and invented a new method of playing, if it may be so expressed, upon the drum. He executed concertos on that instrument, and some years ago, gave one for the benefit of the poor. He was led to the idea of employing the sounds of the drum, or any other articulate sounds in the formation of a language. This idea suggested that of another language of signs for the eye, and a third for the touch. Of these he exhibited public experiments, in 1786, at Hamburgh, Copenhagen, and other places. Sentences were written down for him, these he dictated by beat of drum to his son eleven years of age, who, in his turn committed them to paper, with all the orthographical errors that were made in them; M. Pfingsten did the same with striking a table with the end of a bow belonging to a violin. He likewise made experiments with his telegraphic language, by the motion of the arms, by flags, and at night by torches; lastly, he discovered a method of communicating his ideas to another in the dark, by the touch, and the motion of the fingers. He has since availed himself of these discoveries in the instruction of persons born deaf and blind; and has been the more successful with the former, as he had in his childhood two companions that were deaf and dumb, and then formed a language by signs for the purpose of conversing with them.

AUSTRIA.

The church-yard of the Augustines, at Vienna, which contains the celebrated mausoleum, executed by Canova, for the Archduchess Christina, is to be decorated with a bronze statue, which the emperor is going to erect to the memory of his uncle, Joseph II. The execution of it, was committed to M. ZAUNER, who has acquitted himself with great success. The statue is the largest of the kind in Europe.

The Josephine Academy of Surgery, at one of its late meetings, was principally engaged in a careful examination of the conductor of light, invented by Dr. BOZZINI, of Frankfort on the Mayn, and which is intended to illumine the internal parts and cavities of the body. The experiments, which were made on corpses, were attended with results highly honorable and satisfactory to the inventor, and fully demonstrated the utility of this ingenious contrivance. It is more than doubtful, however, that the application of this conductor of light to living persons, will be attended with very great difficulties.

GERMANY.

There has been published at Halle a work entitled Letters on the interior relations of the Court of Prussia, since the time of Frederic II. These Letters have excited the public curiosity to a high degree, and are said to be very interesting.

The Catalogue of Books at the last Leipzig Fair amounted only to 1,562 articles, including the Latin works. There were many continuations and new editions of former works in the classes of voyages and travels, biography, &c. Those that appear to have suffered the least diminution are novels and dramatic productions. The number of novels is eighty-eight, and of theatrical works thirty-eight. To what a low degree of importance this fair is reduced, is proved from the circumstance of only one book-

seller

seller attending from Frankfort, which in general sent ten before the late troubles in Germany.

The University of Leipzig has resolved henceforth to call by the name of Napoleon that group of stars which lies between the girdle and sword of Orion; and a numerous deputation of the University was appointed to present the conqueror with a map of the group so named.

The new organization of the Academy of Sciences at Munich still occupies the attention of the Bavarian Government. Its labours are to be more extensive than those of any similar Institution in Europe; for it is to have, under the direction of the ministry, immediate superintendance over all the establishments for public instruction in the kingdom of Bavaria. The President of the Academy is to be the Privy Counsellor JACOBI, a man respected throughout Germany, as well for his philosophical writings as for his personal character. Among the other academicians whose names have been announced to the public, are those of M. Seyffer, an astronomer, late Director of the Observatory of Göttingen; M. Eichhorn, the celebrated historian and orientalist, also from Gottingen; M. Wiebeking, from Vienna, distinguished for his knowledge in hydraulics; and M. Wolf, known by a valuable History of the Jesuits. The Royal Library at Munich, already very considerable, is about to be augmented by a commission, empowered to select for it every valuable article found in the libraries of the suppressed monasteries. The collection of Pictures at Munich, by the addition of the Galleries of Manheim and Dusseldorf, is become the finest in Europe, the Museum Napoleon alone excepted.

Mr. OLBERS, the celebrated astronomer of Bremen, discovered, on the 29th of March, a new planet; the second for the knowledge of which we are indebted to that indefatigable observer, as it is well known that he is likewise the discoverer of the planet Pallas.

Mr. MULLER, painter to the King of Bavaria, has lately published a pamphlet, in which he impugns the judgments pronounced by Kotzebue on the productions of the Fine Arts, in his Travels from Livonia to Rome and Naples. It is said that this refutation contains many general ideas on the arts, developed in a very ingenious manner.

FRANCE.

The beautiful Gallery of Salzthal, which belonged to the late DUKE of BRUNSWICK, has arrived in France. It is particularly rich in the first-rate productions of the Flemish School. The Duke had made considerable additions to it during the first ten years of his government.

The numerous objects of the Fine Arts collected in the Museum of Cassel, as well as the beautiful Gallery of Pictures in that city, and the colossal statue of Hercules, which decorated Weissenstein, near Cassel, have also reached the French capital. The collections of Paris have been further enriched by the antiquities found at Berlin and Potsdam, which alone filled one hundred chests of prodigious size.

The workmen of a farmer near Montereau recently made a discovery, which excited the curiosity and avidity of all the antiquaries of that neighbourhood. In a copper vase, of a rude form, which was broken by the implement used by one of the workmen, were found about four hundred Roman medals of bronze. The proprietor of the ground collected most of them, though the workmen had divided them at the time of the discovery. These medals are in general in good preservation, and almost all of them belong to the later periods of the Roman empire.

M. ALIBERT, Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, has commenced a work on Disorders of the Skin; the second number relates to that dreadful disorder the *Plica*, of which he enumerates five sorts. He describes their general and particular symptoms, their analogy with the disorders, and the causes favourable to their production. Five instances have been found in Paris; he has gathered his information from these, and from an extensive correspondence with Polish physicians.

M. PEYRON has announced at Paris the publication of an Account of the Voyage and Discoveries in the South Seas in the corvettes Geographe and Naturaliste, in the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. This work will be in two volumes quarto, and will contain forty-one charts. M. Peyron was the Naturalist to the expedition, and has compiled this account of the voyage by command of Bonaparte.

M. LECHENAULT, one of the Naturalists belonging to the expedition under Captain Baudin, who was detained at Batavia by illness, is arrived at Nantz with a superb collection of Natural History, and one of the most valuable collections of arms and instruments, &c. procured

procured from Otaheite, Java, and the adjacent islands. He has neglected no means of enriching Natural History, by furnishing several kinds hitherto unknown.

Bonaparte has founded at Marseilles a Professorship of the Arabic language, to which he has appointed Don GABRIEL, formerly Missionary at Cairo, with a salary of 8,000 francs.

The new planet discovered by Dr. OLBERS has likewise been seen at Paris. It is visible to the naked eye, and its size seems to be nearly that of a star of the fifth magnitude; and its distance nearly the same as that of the other newly discovered planets, Ceres, Pallas, and Juno.

HOLLAND.

M. HESSE, a native of Germany, who has been settled some years as a bookseller, at Amsterdam, has undertaken the publication of a collection of Greek classics. He purposes printing three different editions, two in octavo, and one in quarto. Of the latter, only fifty copies will be taken off, and they cannot be procured without subscribing.

Another enterprise of a similar nature, but comprehending all the classic writers, has been commenced by MESSRS. LOOY and VAN SPAAN, booksellers, of Rotterdam. It is printed in duodecimo, without notes.

SWITZERLAND.

In the summer of last year, in digging a cellar at Coire, about two hundred Roman coins were found scattered in the earth, but no traces of foundations, or old walls, were perceptible. All these pieces were of copper, most of them exhibited on one side a genius holding a garland, or a cup, with a cornucopia in his hand and this legend, "*Genio populi Romani.*" On the reverse are the heads of Maximianus, Diocletian, and Constantius Chlorus. Most of them and the small ones in particular, were corroded by verdigrease. The finest of them has a head of Antoninus Pius on one side, and a Victory on the other. At the same place some fragments of utensils, or ornaments of brass were discovered.

ITALY.

The CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP of GENOA has issued Orders for the Suppression of many Religious Festivals in the country beyond the Alps. The feasts of St. Peter and Paul; the Patron Saints of parishes; those of St. John Baptist, St. Laurence, the Conception, and St. Bernard, are transferred to Sundays. The Festivals which fall on Sundays are retained; and also Christmas, the Circumcision, the Epiphany, the Ascension, Corpus Christi, All Saints, and the Ascension of the Virgin.

A German of the name of SERIGER, who resides at Rome, has obtained from the Papal Government an exclusive privilege for carbonising Turf or Peat from the Pontine marshes, in order to be employed as fuel, an article very scarce and dear in that capital.

The streets of Naples were lighted by lamps for the first time on the 16th of December last; in consequence of which the crowds of people to witness this new spectacle were immense.

AMERICA.

A new Literary Institution has been recently established at Boston; it is denominated the Boston Athenæum, and is constituted, as to its general plan and object, much after the model of some of the public Literary Institutions in England. The reading-room is supplied with the principal newspapers printed in America, with the most interesting literary and political Pamphlets in Europe and America; Magazines, Reviews, and Scientific Journals, in the English, French, and other modern languages; Memoirs of learned Societies; London and Paris Newspapers; and various other periodical publications. The Library is to consist of rare and valuable books in various languages. This Institution is also to contain a Museum, or Cabinet of Natural and Artificial Curiosities; a Repository of Arts, to contain models of new and useful machines, and also specimens of Painting, &c. a Laboratory and apparatus for Experiments in Natural Philosophy. It is likewise intended, when the Institution is sufficiently established, to commence a course of Lectures on literary and philosophical subjects.

EAST INDIES.

Mr. KING has been presented, by the East India Company, with 1,500 pagodas, for a Translation of a work on Mahomedan Jurisprudence.

A new monthly publication has been begun at Madras, called the Indian Magazine, and European Miscellany, containing a selection of literary and other intelligence from Europe; and original information on subjects connected with the British possession in India. The first number, embellished with a view of Madras from the beach, made its appearance on the 1st of February, and it contains some articles which we shall have pleasure in introducing to our readers.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Fortress, a Grand Melo-Drama, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Hay-Market. The Music composed by J. Hook, Esq. 5s.

THE music of this Melo-Drama, the whole of which is new, is of too good a cast not to be worthy the pen of its ingenious author. The Overture is animating, and pleasingly variegated. The short movement given to the horns is happily conceived, and the subject of the rondo is lively and fanciful. The *scene* music is appropriate, and expressive of the various situations to which it is applied; and the madrigal sung by Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Liston, and Mr. Taylor, the song sung by Mrs. Liston, and the duett sung by Mr. Taylor and Mrs. Liston, are pleasing melodies, perfectly theatrical in their effect, and qualified to support Mr. Hook's reputation in the lighter species of composition.

Ode to Liberty, for Five Voices, composed by Samuel Webbe, Esq. 2s. 6d.

This Ode, the words of which are from Addison, is composed for an alto, two tenors, and two basses. Mr. Webbe has often delighted us with his charming efforts in this species of composition; but we do not recollect to have ever been better pleased than with the present production. Many of the ideas are particularly sweet, while others are equally distinguished for their spirit and manliness; and the *parts* are almost throughout combined with that propriety and judgment, which only a strong and clear mind, aided by long experience, could command.

Number X. of Recreations, composed for the Piano Forte, by Mr. Latour. 1s. 6d.

The present Number of this pleasing and improving work, consists of the popular air of "O, Nanny, wilt thou gang with me," with new variations. Mr. Latour, in his manner of giving the original melody, as well as in his own ingenious contributions, has displayed considerable taste, and formed an exercise for the piano-forte, that will not fail to attract the general notice of practitioners on that instrument.

The Queen of the Valley, composed and inscribed to John Heaviside, Esq. by Dr. Callcott. 3s.

After a sedulous perusal of this glee, which is composed for two sopranos, a tenor and two basses, we have to announce to the public its great and distinguished claim to our commendation. The harmony is throughout conducted with the address of a real master: the points are good and skilfully answered; and the melody is elegant and expressive.

"*Husb'd be each Breeze,*" *a Glee for Two Trebles, a Tenor and a Bass. The Words written by Sir William Elford, Bart. and set to Music by J. P. Salverson, Esq* 2s. 6d.

Sir William Elford, in this little *local* piece of poetry, (for it was written when on a visit to Sir Charles Rich, at Grove Place, near Southampton, and is descriptive of that delightful spot,) has acquitted himself with much taste, spirit, and fancy; and Mr. Salomon has evidently been in earnest to do justice to his subject. Many pleasing passages and ingenious combinations and transitions, struck us on the perusal; and the effect of the whole is highly creditable to his imagination and science.

"*Hark to Philomela singing,*" *a Glee for Four Voices, composed and dedicated to the Duke of Cambridge, by W. Knyvett,* 2s. 6d.

The voices for which this glee is composed are, two sopranos, a tenor and a bass. The melody is agreeably fancied, and the combinations are formed with judgment, and exhibit a respectable degree of science. It is accompanied with a *part* for the piano-forte, which by its judicious construction is calculated to heighten the general effect.

"*The Girl that's stole my Heart away,*" *or,* "*The Run-away Thief,*" *a favourite Ballad, sung by Mr Gibbon, at Vauxhall Gardens, composed by W. P. R. Cope.*

This ballad, the poetry of which is from the pen of Mr. Upton, is composed in that easy, natural style, so well adapted to the place for which it was intended; and, without aiming at any powerful impression, wins the ear and awakens and rewards the hearer's attention.

Rosabell, a Ballad. The words by J. Mayne, Esq. The Music composed by T. Attwood, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Attwood has fully entered into the tender and affecting subject of this little ballad. The melody is every where consonant with the sentiment, and though it cannot, perhaps, boast of any striking originality, yet the effect is impressive; and an air of mastery and sensibility pervades the whole song.

Music-Mad, a Comic Sketch in One Act, as performed at the Theatre Royal in the Hay-market, composed by J. Hook, Esq. 5s.

We find much to be pleased with in the music of this little piece. The over-

ture is simple and pleasing in its style, and the vocal part of the production, especially the interesting ballad of "The Maid of Woe," sung by Mrs. Matthews, will long continue to please those who are partial to that artless and expressive melody which chimes to the poet's tale, and gives new force to the sentiments of nature.

La Fete Champêtre, a Divertisement, with characteristic Rondos for the Piano Forte, composed by H. Smart. 5*s.*

These rondos are lively and pleasing in their themes, and the digressive strains are not without a proper bearing on the subject matter. They are accompanied with a flute *part*, in which Mr. Smart has exhibited considerable taste and knowledge of effect.

The Battle of Maida, sung by Mr. Braham, at the Bath and London Concerts. Composed by —— Rauzzini, Esq. 2*s.* 6*d.*

"The Battle of Maida," consists of a recitative and air, in both of which Mr. Rauzzini has evinced a just sense of his author, and has displayed much analagous spirit and animation.

Love and Folly, a Ballad, composed by Joseph Major. 1*s.* 6*d.*

"Love and Folly," the poetry of which is after the *Spanish*, is an agreeable little ballad. The melody has the merit of being remarkably simple and unaffected, and well adapted to the subject of the words.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales. T. Phillips, A. R. A. pinxt. W. Barney sculpt. Published September 1807.

BY whatever fatality it has happened we do not presume to judge, but certain is, that there has been rarely a portrait painted of any of the Royal Family that could be properly classed among capital works of art. This cannot have arisen from their persons. His Royal Highness the Prince has a good figure, and a spirited character of face; several others of the family are entitled to be placed in the same class; and yet they have been repeatedly painted, and sometimes *by artists of celebrity*, in a manner that would not obtain notice to the paintings upon any other ground than the distinction of the originals. But the original picture from which this print is copied, was of a very different description. We remember to have seen it exhibited in the Royal Academy, in the year 1806; and in this print the character of the face is well preserved, and the whole extremely well engraved.

The Right Hon. the Lady Anne Sophia Egerton, &c. &c. Eldridge delt. W. Evans sculpt. Published by Orme, 1807.

A large mass of those portraits which are annually exhibited at the Royal Academy, and shewn with a degree of exultation to people of rank, as pictures of persons of fashion, have little more to recommend them than that they are neatly finished, and sometimes tolerably well coloured *maps of the human face*. As to indications of the shape of the bones, marks of mind, character of countenance, &c. there is not a trace to be seen, nor is it even attempted: but Mr. Edridge's portraits do not come under this denomination; they may very fairly be placed in a much higher class. We never saw either the lady, or the original painting; but the engraving is very highly finished, and extremely well executed in the chalk manner.

The Spanish Boy. Painted by A. E. Chalon, and engraved by C. Turner. Published for Ackermann.

The Spanish dress has been generally considered as the most graceful habit that is worn in Europe, and the painter has availed himself of the circumstances, by arraying his figure in this fashion, which, with the white hat, feather, &c. has given the boy a very elegant and engaging appearance. He has a lute, under his arm, and, if his music is consonant to his figure, he can make it utter *sweet and dulcet harmony*. The head is very well engraved, and printed in colours, and the colouring is singularly beautiful. The little scenery in the back ground gives a good effect to the whole.

The Fruit-Girl. Painted by A. E. Chalon; engraved by C. Turner. Published for Ackerman, Strand, August 1807.

This is the companion print to the last plate which we mentioned; and as that is remarkable for its graceful elegance, this may be marked for its unaffected simplicity. The character of the girl's face can hardly be called beautiful, but it

is very engaging. This also is printed in colours; but if the artist had transferred to the girl some of that softness of eye and softness of colouring also, which he has given to the boy, it would have improved the appearance. We also think it would have been an improvement to the effect if he had given the figure in the open air, instead of a pannelled room, the lines of which are formal and inelegant.

The Modern Orpheus. W. Hogarth del. etched by D. Smith, from an original Sketch in the possession of the Marquis of Bute. Published as the Act directs, by Marshall Stace, August 34, 1807.

"Speedily will be published, inscribed to all lovers of Tweedledum Tweedle, the art of playing on the People, or Memoirs of the German Flute, interspersed with the character of Baron Steeple, in which the effects of harmony will be shewn in instances of a more surprising nature than any reported of Amphion, Linus, Museus, or the most celebrated Flutists of antiquity."

"Music has charms to wheedle guineas forth:
To draw, like loadstone, victuals, drink, and clothes;
Shirts, stockings, hats, rapiers, shoes, and boots.
I've heard that misers (griping sons of Mammon.)
Have out of idol gold been oft cajoled
By magic numbers and persuasive sounds."

In this strange print, Orpheus is seated in the centre, and a number of blackguard butchers, &c. &c. are represented as pelting him with guineas. The very curious inscription (which we have copied) is printed on a separate piece of paper, and suspended to the print. Whether it is meant to convey an allusion to any Italian performer of that day, or has any other *mystical meaning*, we are not well enough read in the history of the minims, crotchets, and quavers of the time, to determine; neither can we pronounce any thing respecting the *original* picture, from which the print is said to be copied, having never seen *or even heard of it before;* neither is there any mention of it in Walpole's, J. Nicholl's, or J. Ireland's accounts of Hogarth. It certainly does not carry any internal marks of Hogarth's pencil; the humour if there is any thing that can be so denominated, is miserably coarse, and what is worse, it is miserably bald; and the hands, which this great artist invariably touched with spirit and judgement, have a feebleness and indecision, very unlike his usual style of drawing.

Soon after the death of the celebrated Bishop of Salisbury, a book, entitled *The Last Words of Bishop Burnett*, had a rapid and extensive sale. The consequence was, that in a few weeks there was another publication, which was soon followed by a third, with the titles of *More Last Words of Bishop Burnett*.

The fate of Hogarth has been somewhat similar. With talents of a description that in his peculiar walk have never equalled, his works have forced themselves into notice, and generated a brood of wretched imitators, who have endeavoured to make his name a passport to public notice. This miserable expedient has been attempted with different degrees of power, and attended with different degress of success or disgrace, and the history of some of these precious productions is curious. They are frequently, indeed generally, so wretchedly conceived and executed, that they are entirely neglected, and none of the prints being sold, the copper on which the plate was engraved is melted, and appropriated to more useful, though more ignoble purposes; the engraving thus becomes *a scarce print*, and obtains a place in the porte-folio of one of those *curious* collectors of Hogarth's, who cannot distinguish between the artist and his imitators (who, by the way, have generally about as much resemblance of him as a monkey has to a man), and the collector has the pleasure of knowing that it would be very difficult indeed to procure another impression o. his print. However, admitting that Hogarth did not paint this picture, we are certain that in his time the *music mania* was carried to a very high pitch, and Hogarth has repeatedly ridiculed it. The presents which some of our nobles made to Farinelli, and other quavering exotics of the same description, would be hardly credible did we not see a *fever* in a degree similar *rage*, at the present moment. Music, it must be acknowledged, has lost much of its ancient power. It no longer *moves* stocks and stones, but it *moves* the *money* out of the pockets of the public into that of the performers. This they have frequently carried to their native place, where they *modestly* laugh at, and ridicule the people who have enriched them. On one of them who sung in company with Nicolini, I have somewhere

somewhere seen the following epigram:

"So bright is thy beauty, so charming thy song,
As had drawn both the beasts and their Orpheus along;
But such is thy avarice, and such is thy pride,
That the beasts must have starv'd, and the poet have died.

Wilkie, the young artist whose works were so universally and deservedly applauded in the last exhibition, has been for sveral months on a visit to his friends in Scotland, and part of the time he has been much indisposed; he is, however, now recovered, and having an intention of painting one or two pictures from the scenes in the *Gentle Shepherd*, thinks the pictures may be improved by sketches made on the spot which Ramsay chose as the scene of his poem; for which purpose he is now on the Pentland Hills, but very speedily returns to this city.

The Gallery in Pall-Mall, and the Marquis of Stafford's very superb collection, afford a rich exhibition and most useful study to young artists as avail themselves of the privilege.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of August to the 20th of September.

SCARLATINA	5
Rheumatismus	10
Catarrhus	15
Phthisis Pulmonalis	9
Opthalmia	4
Ephemeræ	2
Morbi Cutanei	12
Morbi Infantiles	9
Amenorrhœa	7
Menorrhagia	4
Tussis	10
Colica	2
Dyspepsia	5
Pneumatosis	1
Diarrhœa	10
Dysenteria	8
Cholera	6

Diarrhœa, cholera, and dysentery, have been, as is usual in autumn, the epidemics of the season. The two former are, at this period of the year, salutary discharges; there are even cases in which a diarrhœa may, with propriety and advantage, be *artificially* produced. With persons, for instance, who are liable to alarming affections of the head, a profuse evacuation of the bowels will often avert the stroke of an impending apoplexy. This shews the extreme peril of endeavouring, by tonic, or stimulant remedies, to interrupt the progress of the disease, before it has done its duty, by thoroughly cleansing the interior of the constitution. Calomel and rhubarb are, for the most part, the first medicines to be applied; and, if the alvine effusions become excessive, or persevere too long, they may be arrested by astringents, among which opium is by far the most powerful in its operation. Deluging the stomach and bowels with warm diluents, though too ordinarily practised, cannot be proper, in so far as this treatment is calculated still farther to relax the tone of the intestines, and, by opening the already gaping orifices on the cutaneous surface, to render the patient still more susceptible of the exciting causes of his complaint. Emetics the Reporter has often found serviceable in putting a stop to diarrhœa, when other means have been tried in vain. The source of the complaint, in the greater part of cases, originates from the deranged and poluted state of the stomach; and, of course, by setting this viscus to rights in the first instance, we may often supersede the need of any further remedy. A more formidable disease than either diarrhœa, or cholera, is dysenteria; this is a complaint most frequent in, but by no means exclusively confined to hot climates. It not rarely occurs in this; and when it occurs, may most commonly be attributed to too high living, more particularly to hard drinking. Diaphoretics, such as ipecacuanha and opium, either separately or combined, will afford relief, and not seldom a temporary cure.

But the constitutional propensity to its relapse can be counteracted only by the utmost caution in avoiding violent or sudden vicissitudes of atmospherical temperature; and, at the same time, by preserving a regular and almost hermit abstinence from the excesses engendered by an artificial and too luxurious civilization.

Eruptive diseases, have, of late, been more

more than usually prevalent. Several cases have occurred of the nettle-rash. By cleansing the stomach and bowels, by producing a gentle determination to the skin, keeping the body moderately and equably warm, and allaying the feverish heat and thirst principally by saline draughts; the Reporter has been able to effect, in two or three days at farthest, an entire and radical removal of the disease.

More than one patient in scarlatina, have likewise been under the Reporter's care. As the essential nature of this contagious malady, so is the suitable treatment of it, in a great measure, analogous to that of typhus fever. Bathing is one of the cardinal remedies in this, as well as other febrile affections; the application of *tepid* water is safe, even in those instances, where the *frigid* immersion, or aspersion, may be attended, if not with danger, at least, with a certain degree of inconvenience or alarm. The late Dr. Currie*, in improving and dilating upon the original suggestion of Dr. Wright, has been the principal agent in introducing into general notice and use, one of the most beneficial innovations in the practice of medicine with which modern times are acquainted.

That ablution, which, in the Mosaic law, constituted one of its most important ceremonies, and in the Christian has been in general†, although not universally, established, as an essential and introductory rite, has of late been happily extended to, and enjoined as a mean necessary to the preservation of health, and to the cure and successful management of disease.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
September 26. 1807.

* The character of this medical philosopher, in its intellectual features and complexion, presents an impressive contrast to that of the mere *fee takers* of the day. Amongst the more modern benefactors to the science of the physical frame, Dr. Currie may be regarded as yielding only to the illustrious Brown. In moral rank, it must be owned, the former was infinitely the superior. Currie possessed the talents of Brown, unalloyed by the arrogance and asperity of his temper, or the vicious vulgarity of his manners. He exhibited all the splendor of genius, without betraying any of its spots.

The writer of this article can be suspected of no selfish insincerity, in this expression of reverence to the memory of one, whose ear it will never reach. The voice of praise, however loud, cannot interrupt the silence, or penetrate the secresy, of the tomb.

† An exception to an unanimity of opinion upon this subject, is instanced in the "Society of Friends." A comparatively small, but a respectable and amiable, class of believers, who, to the other idioms of their character, add the honourable peculiarity, of being perhaps, the only religious sect which, together with the name, retain also the genuine spirit of Christianity.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of August and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses)

ANDRADE Joaquim and Joachim Christian Stocqueler, insurance-brokers,—Abchurch lane.—(Smith and Trower, Barbers' Hall

Atkins William, Stone, malster. (Barber and Brown, Fetter lane

Ballard Thomas, Sheerness, slopseller, dealer, and chapman. (Watts, Symonds Inn

Bancroft James, Groppenhall, cotton spinner. (J. and R. Willis, Warnford court

Bryars Lawrence, Liverpool, cooper, grocer, &c. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Booth William, Fenchurch buildings, money scrivener. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square

Braddock Samuel, Macclesfield, innkeeper. (Wright and Co. Paper buildings, Inner Temple

Bean, John, Leeds, worsted manufacturer. (Hurd, Temple

Bolton James, and Fletcher Bolton, Warrington, potters (Orrell, Wimsley street, Oxford street

Camper William, King David's-lane, victualler, dealer and chapman. (Windus, Son, and Co. Southampton Buildings

Carter John, West Lynn, vintner. (Lyon and Collyer, Gray's Inn square

Close William, and Mathew Close, Leeds, dyers. (Vandercom and Co. Bush lane

Cockerill Mary, Shoreditch, chair manufacturer. (Hatton, Dean street, Southwark

Corson James, Mincing lane, merchant. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Collier Robert, New Bond street, merchant. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square

Dickinson William, Upholdland, plumber and glazier. (Gaskell, Wigan

Davis Thomas, Wolverhampton, ironmonger. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn

Dalton James, Stephen Shallcross, and John Shallcross, Manchester, cotton spinners. (Kay and Renshaw, Manchester

De Trelo Eugene, Mincing lane, merchant. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Elliott John, and John Thomas Dagnall, Upper East Smithfield, flax dressers. (Wagner and Co. Red Lion street, Wapping

Fell James, Walworth, insurance broker. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row

Forse Thomas, Little Guilford street, Russel square, haberdasher and grocer. (Dennetts and Greaves, Coleman street

Frost James, Goswell street, brass founder. (Jackson, Garden court, Temple

Fugman John, Pelham street, Spitalfields, colour and emery manufacturer (Tucker, Staple's Inn

Grafte George Frederick, Southwark, furrier and hosier. (Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury

Griffiths Robert, Henllan, farmer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn

Gravenor William, Bristol, sugar refiner. (James, Gray's Inn square

Hunt Anthony, Bristol, linen draper. (Gabell, Lincoln's Inn

Johnson John, Shelton, corn factor. (Levon and Cooke, Gray's Inn square

Kirkley William, Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Cursitor street

Lister Anthony, Marsh Chapel, grocer and draper. (Ellis, Cursitor street

Lonsdale Joseph, Newton by the Sea, corn-factor. (Fiexney, Chancery lane

Meynell

Meynell Joseph, Howarth, dealer and chapman. (Ellis, Cursitor street
Matheson William, Thad Thames, Dock Head, coal merchant. Kayll, Crown street, Newington
Madelay George, Ashted, china manufacturer. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry
Morton Joseph, Bath, victualler. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row
Moore John, Manchester, and Thomas Smith, Wych street, cheesemongers. (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester
Miles William, Brightelmstone, coal merchant. (Ellis, James street, Buckingham Gate
Mordue William, Kennington, ship owner, and merchant. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square
Pullen William, Well's row, Islington, butcher. (Wild, Warwick square
Preston Thomas, Carlisle, mercer. (Mounsey, Staple's Inn
Robinson Thomas, Bulmer, and George Newman Hardey, Liverpool, provision brokers. (Cooper and Co. Southampton buildings
Robinson Robert, Salford, rope manufacturer. (Ellis, Cursitor street
Radcliffe William, Stockport, cotton manufacturer. (Lingard and Dale, Temple
Simmonds James, Southampton row, Bloomsbury, upholsterer. (Whitaker, Broad court, Long Acre
Stoneman Thomas, Exeter, money scrivener. (Fairbank, Ely place
Skerrett Thomas, Painswick, clothier. (Savage, Hatton garden
Simkiss Joseph, Tipton, chain maker. (Johnson, Inner Temple
Slingsby John, Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Cursitor street
Septans Oliver, Mincing lane, merchant. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street
Thomas David, Llandilovawr, shopkeeper, dealer and chapman. (James, Gray's Inn square
Taylor William, Barwick, boat jobber, dealer and chapman. (Bell, and Co. Bow lane, Cheapside
Tinney Edward Thomas, Long acre, cook, &c. (Wooley, Rupert street, St. James's.
Terry Frederick Imbert, Bowling street, Westminster, rectifying distiller. (Martin, Vintner's hall
Vincent John, Deptford lane, carpenter. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square
Wright Daniel, Coventry, calico manufacturer. (Inge and Carter, Coventry

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ashby John, Hinckley, baker, October 8
Aldridge Richard, Bristol, twine spinner, October 18
Archer Charles, Birmingham, haberdasher, October 9, final
Bury William, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, September 26
Birt William, Blackman street, Southwark, linen draper, September 19
Blackwell Thomas, Chertsey, grocer, September 19
Burnard William, Old Bond street, coach maker, September 19
Blakeston John, Kingston upon Hull, grocer, September 6, final
Bea[illegible] John, Rye, innkeeper, October 9
Bedale Joseph, and Thomas Bedale, Salford, cotton spinners, September 30
Bertman John, Brewer street, Pimlico, florist, October [illegible], final
Bird William, Shepton Mallet, vintner, October 10
Byrne Francis, Birmingham, japanner, October 9, final
Branch John, Manchester, broker, October 9
Barrett Thomas, Kennington green, broker, November 7
Cooke Henry, and John Herbert, Birchin lane, merchants, October 17
Christian Francis Henry, John Calvert Clarke, and Charles Bowen, College hill, merchants, October 31
Cooke Thomas, Gloucester, merchant, October 12
Crowther John, and Jonathon Watson, Manchester, cotton spinners, October 9
Durham Alexander, Birmingham, grocer, September 22
Durant George, North Tawton, serge maker, September 18, final
Davis George Philip, and Arthur Mackie, Philpot lane, coffee merchants, October 11
Davis Henry, Old street, cabinet maker, November 5
Elliot Henry, Chippenham, clothier, September 21
Emmott John, Bush lane, Cannon street, November 4
Fisher Benjamin, Southwark, victualler, September 12
Fishbrooke James, Derby, grocer, September 29, final
Field Joseph, Old Street road, Carpenter, November 7
Gilliatford, Lambeth marsh, dealer in horses, September 12
Gabriel William, Shepton Mallet, innholder, September 22
Gray James, East Smithfield, baker, September 29
Hibbs Thomas, and Robert Bixby, Wesley, grocers, September 15
Humble John, South Shields, linen draper, September 19
Hodgson Samuel, elder, Stourbridge, maltster, September 30, final
Halbert, John Potts, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, September 14
Hughes Mark, Bury court, Love lane, wool merchant, November 7
Huntingdon Samuel, Chester, linen draper, October 12
Horn William, and Richard Jackson, Red Cross street, rectifying distillers, November 17
Howell William, Neath, shopkeeper, October 3
Hudson Charles, Lane End, statler and ironmonger, October 10
Horrabin Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, October 8, final
Holmes James, Botchergate, common carrier, October 8, final
Hurry James, Gracechurch street, merchant, October 27
Hardman Richard, and Peter Wright, Liverpool, merchants, October 12
Helems Christopher Watson, Plymouth, linen draper, October 13
Johnson John, Holborn hill, linen draper, November 7
Johnson John, Bethnal Green, horse dealer, October 24, final
Jones William, Fownhope, dealer and chapman, October 6
Jacks Walter, Bristol, merchant, September 29
Jackson Charles, Down Ampney, linen draper, October 8, final
Kemp, William, Feversham, grocer, October 24
Longman James, and F. F. Broderip, Cheapside, musical instrument makers, September 22, final
Lucy John, Liverpool, merchant, September 24
Lewis William, Tredegar ironworks, shopkeeper, September 22
Levy Jacob Israel, Haydon street, merchant, November 7
Leicester Thomas, Wakefield, ironmonger, October 5, final
Lee Henry, Hollywell street, Shoreditch, silversmith, November 14
Morrison Edward, Runcorn, brewer, September 22
Miles Charles, Southwark, fellmonger, September 19
Morton Charles, Croydon, horse dealer, November 14
Maltby Thomas, and George Maltby, Size lane, merchants, November 14
Mason Robert, Burleigh, dealer in cattle, October 27
Mackean Archibald, Winchester street, merchant, December 5
Mason William, Huntingdon, grocer, October 20, final
Nicholson Markham, Howden, grocer, August 31, final
Oliphant John, Fleet street, taylor, September 22
Oliphant George, Manchester, merchant, September 19
Oates Edward, Leeds, drysalter, October 12
Pugh William, Worcester, merchant, September 14
Pearce William, Sunhill row, victualler, November 3
Pennock William, Ruswarpe, ropemaker, October 2
Poole Samuel, Cheapside, haberdasher, November 4
Powles Richard, Gracechurch street, merchant, October 27
Portal Joseph, Bishopsgate street, linen draper, November 4
Parker Jonathan, Gosport, baker, October 15, final
Reynard Francis, Scotton, butcher, September 21
Roberts Thomas, Helton, grocer, October 5, final
Renford George, Bedford, cotton spinner, October 1
Ratray John, Paternoster row, woollen draper, October 17, final
Sayer Joseph, and John Jeffery, Gray's inn lane, and Titchfield street, coach harness makers, September 26
Shoolbred John, and William Williams, Mark lane, merchants, November 3
Smith John, Wolverhampton, hosier, September 29
Shepard Henry, Cambridge, wine and liquor merchant, September 15
Self William, Bath, mercer, September 28
Smith Thomas Enort, Great Trinity lane, leather seller, November 24
Sherman John Robert, Fenchurch street, ship owner, October 17
Stear William, Margate, linen draper, September 29
Steadman Thomas, Redmire, linen draper, October 12
Shaw Jonathan, Bolton, cotton manufacturer, October 3
Sizer John, Maningtree, shopkeeper, September 30, final
Travis John, and Richard Travis, Prestwich, bleachers, September 21
Travers William, and James Bate, Warrington, grocers, September 28
Troughton, Richard Zouch, and John Andrews, Crutched friars, wine merchants, October 6
Turner William, Lane End, potter, October 15
Turner John, Lane End, potter, October 15
Woodburne James, Lancaster, druggist, October 1
Whatman William, Guildford, butcher, October 3
Wise Joseph, Manchester, cotton merchant, September 21
Watson William Hill, Whitchurch, money scrivener, September 23, final
Waller Joseph Marriott, and Michael Waller, Birstall, merchants, October 12, final
Wharam John, Manchester, victualler, September 26, final
White William, Norwich, haberdasher, October 1
Whitehead William, William Halliday, and Henry Mather, Manchester, merchants, October 2, final
Wareing, John, Goosnargh, dealer and chapman, September 25, final
Whitelock Edward, Pentonville, insurance broker, November 14, final
Wainwright Edward, Thame, butcher, October 9, final
Wardell George, Mansell street, mariner, November 7

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIEUTENANT Colonel Bourke, Deputy Quarter-Master-General to his Majesty's troops serving in South America, arrived on the 13th of September at the office of the Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from the Rio de la Plata, with a Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, addressed to the Right Honourable William Windham, of which the following is a copy:

Buenos Ayres, July 10, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Majesty, that upon being joined at Monte Video on the 15th of june, by the corps under Brigadier General Craufurd, not one moment was lost by Rear Admiral Murray and myself in making every necessary arrangement for the attack of Buenos Ayres. After many delays, occasioned by foul winds, a landing was effected, without opposition, on the 28th of the same month, at the Ensinada de Barragon, a small bay about thirty miles to the eastward of the town. The corps employed on this expedition were three brigades of light artillery, under Captain Fraser; the 5th, 38th, and 87th regiments of foot, under Brigadier General Sir Samuel Achmuty; the 17th light dragoons, 36th and 88th regiments, under Brigadier General the Honourable William Lumley; eight companies of the 95th regiment, and nine light infantry companies, under Brigadier General Craufurd; four troops of the 6th dragoon guards, the 9th light dragoons, 40th and 45th regiments of foot, under Colonel the Honourable T. Mahon; all the dragoons being dismounted except four troops of the 17th, under Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd.

After some fatiguing marches through a country much intersected by swamps and deep muddy rivulets, the army reached Reduction, a village about nine miles distant from the bridge over the Rio Chuelo; on the opposite bank of which the enemy had constructed batteries, and established a formidable line of defence. I resolved, therefore, to turn this position, by marching in two columns from my left, and crossing the river higher up, where it was represented fordable, to unite my force in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres. I sent directions at the same time to Colonel Mahon, who was bringing up the greater part of the artillery under the protection of the 17th light dragoons and 40th regiment, to wait for further orders at Reduction.

Major General Leveson Gower having the command of the right column, crossed the river at a pass called the Paso Chico, and falling in with a corps of the enemy's gallantly attacked and defeated it, for the particular of which action, I beg to refer you to the annexed report. Owing to the ignorance of my guide, it was not until the next day that I joined with the main body of the army, when I formed my line by placing Brigadier General Sir Samuel Achmuty's brigade upon the left, extending it towards the Convent of the Recoletos, from which it was distant two miles. The 36th and 88th regiments being on its right; Brigadier General Craufurd's brigade occupying the central and principal avenues of the town, being distant about three miles from the great square and fort; and the 6th dragoon guards, 9th light dragoons and 45th regiment being upon his right, and extending towards the Residencia. The town was thus nearly invested, and this disposition of the army, and the circumstances of the town and suburbs being divided into squares of one hundred and forty yards each side, together with the knowledge that the enemy meant to occupy the flat roofs of the houses, gave rise to the following plan of attack.

Brigadier General Sir Samuel Achmuty was directed to detach the 38th regiment to possess itself of the Plaza de Toros, and the adjacent strong ground, and there take post: the 87th, 5th, 36th, and 88th regiments were each divided into wings: and each wing ordered to penetrate into the street directly in its front. The light battalion divided into wings, and each followed by a wing of the 95th regiment, and a three pounder was ordered to proceed down the two streets on the right of the central one, and the 45th regiment down the two adjoining; and after clearing the streets of the enemy, this latter regiment was to take place at the Residencia. Two six pounders were ordered along the central street, covered by the carrabineers and three troops of the 9th light dragoons, the remainder of which was posted as a reserve in the centre. Each division was ordered to proceed along the street directly in its front, till it arrived at the last square of houses next the river Plata; of which it was to possess itself, forming on the flat roofs, and there wait for further orders. The 95th regiment was to occupy two of the most commanding situations from which it could annoy the enemy. Two corporals with tools were ordered to march at the head of each column for the purpose of breaking open the doors; the whole were unloaded, and no firing was to be permitted until the columns had reached their final points and formed; a cannonade in the central streets was the signal for the whole to come forward.

In conformity to this arrangement, at half past six o'clock of the morning of the 5th instant, the 38th regiment moving towards its left, and the 87th straight to its front, approached the strong post of the Retiro and

Plaza

Plaza de Toros, and after a most vigorous and spirited attack, in which these regiments suffered much from grape shot and musketry, their gallant commander, Brigadier General Sir Samuel Achmuty, possessed himself of the post, taking thirty-two pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of ammunition, and 600 prisoners. The 5th regiment, meeting with but little opposition, proceeded to the river and took possession of the church and convent of St Catalina. The 36th and 88th regiments, under Brigadier General Lumley, moving in the appointed order, were soon opposed by a heavy and continued fire of musketry from the tops and windows of the houses; the doors of which were barricadoed in so strong a manner, as to render them almost impossible to force. The streets were intersected with deep ditches, in the inside of which were planted cannon, pouring showers of grape on the advancing columns. In defiance however of this opposition, the 36th regiment, headed by the gallant general, reached its final destination; but the 88th, being nearer to the fort and principal defences of the enemy, were so weakened by its fire, as to be totally overpowered and taken. The flank of the 36th being thus exposed, this regiment together with the 5th, retired upon Sir Samuel Achmuty's post at the Plaza de Toros, not, however, before Lieutenant Colonel Burne, and the grenadier company of the 36th regiment, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by charging about 300 of the enemy, and taking and spiking two guns. The two six pounders moving up the centre streets meeting with a very superior fire, the four troops of the carabineers, led on by Lieutenant Colonel Kingston, advanced to take the battery opposed to them; but this gallant officer being unfortunately wounded, as well as Captain Burrell, next in command, and the fire both from the battery and houses proving very destructive, they retreated to a short distance, but continued to occupy a position in front of the enemy's principal defences, and considerably in advance of that which they had taken in the morning.

The left division of Brigadier General Craufurd's brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Pack, passed on nearly to the river, and turning to the left, approached the great square, with the intention of possessing itself of the Jesuit's College, a situation which commanded the enemy's principal line of defence. But, from the very destructive nature of his fire, this was found impracticable, and after sustaining a heavy loss, one part of the division throwing itself into a house, which was afterwards not found tenable, was shortly obliged to surrender, while the remaining part, after enduring a dreadful fire with the greatest intrepidity, Lieutenant Colonel Pack, its commander being wounded, retired upon the right division commanded by Brigadier General Craufurd himself. This division, having passed quite through to the river Plata, turned also to the left to approach the great square and fort from the north-east bastion, of which it was distant about four hundred yards, when Brigadier General Craufurd, learning the fate of his left division, thought it most adviseable to take possession of the convent of St. Domingo, near which he then was, intending to proceed onwards to the Franciscan church which lay still nearer the fort, if the attack or success of any other of our columns should free him in some measure from the host of enemies which surrounded him. The 45th regiment being further from the enemy's centre, had gained the Residencia without opposition, and Lieutenant Colonel Guard leaving it in possession of his battalion companies, moved down with the grenadier company towards the centre of the town, and joined Brigadier General Craufurd.

The enemy, who now surrounded the convent on all sides, attempting to take a three-pounder which lay in the street, the lieutenant colonel with his company, and a few light infantry under Major Trotter, charged them with great spirit. In an instant the greater part of his company and Major Trotter, an officer of great merit, was killed, but the gun was saved. The Brigadier General was now obliged to confine himself to the defence of the convent, from which the riflemen kept up a well-directed fire upon such of the enemy as approached the post; but the quantity of round shot, grape, and musketry to which they were exposed, at last obliged them to quit the top of the building, and the enemy, to the number of six thousand, bringing up cannon to force the wooden gates which fronted the fort, the brigadier general having no communication with any other columns, and judging from the cessation of firing, that those next him had not been successful, surrendered at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The result of this day's action had left me in possession of the Plaza de Toros, a strong post on the enemy's right, and the Residencia, another strong post on his left, whilst I occupied an advanced position opposite his centre; but these advantages had cost about two thousand five hundred men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The nature of the fire, to which troops were exposed, was violent in the extreme. Grape shot at the corners of all the streets, musketry, hand grenades, bricks, and stones, from the tops of all the houses; every householder, with his negroes defended his dwelling, each of which was in itself a fortress; and it is not perhaps too much to say, that the whole male population of Buenos Ayres was employed in its defence.

This was the situation of the army on the morning of the 6th instant, when General Liniers addressed a letter to me, offering to give up all his prisoners taken in the late affair, together with the 71st regiment, and others taken with Brigadier General Beresford, if I desisted from any further attack on the town, and withdrew his Majesty's forces from the river Plata, intimating at the same time,

time, from the exasperated state of the populace, he could not answer for the safety of the prisoners, if I persisted in offensive measures. Influenced by this consideration, which I knew from better authority to be founded in fact, and reflecting of how little advantage would be the possession of a country, the inhabitants of which were so absolutely hostile, I resolved to forego the advantages which the bravery of the troops had obtained, and acceded to the annexed treaty, which I trust will meet the approbation of his Majesty.

I have nothing further to add, except to mention in terms of the highest praise, the conduct of Rear-Admiral Murray, whose cordial co-operation has never been wanting whenever the army could be benefited by his exertions. Captain Rowley, of the Royal Navy, commanding the seamen on shore, Captain Bayntun, of his Majesty's ship Africa, who superintended the disembarkation, and Captain Thompson, of the Fly, who had the direction of the gun-boats, and had previously rendered me much service by reconnoitering the river, are all entitled to my best thanks.

As his character already stands so high, it is almost unnecessary to state, that from my second in command, Major General Leveson Gower, I have experienced every zealous and useful assistance; my thanks are likewise due to Brigadiers General Sir Samuel Achmuty and Lumley, and to Colonel Mahon and Brigadier General Craufurd, commanding Brigades. I cannot sufficiently bring to notice the uncommon exertions of Captain Fraser, commanding the Royal Artillery, the fertility of whose mind, zeal, and animation, in all cases left difficulties behind. Captain Squires, of the Royal Engineers, is also entitled to my best thanks; nor should I omit the gallant conduct of Major Nicholls, of the 45th regiment, who, on the morning of the 6th instant, being pressed by the enemy near the Residencia, charged them with great spirit, and took two howitzers and many prisoners. Lieutenant Colonel Bradford, Deputy Adjutant General, has likewise a great claim to my approbation, as a gallant and promising officer.

The officers of my personal staff, Lieutenant Colonel Torrens, military secretary; Captains Brawn, Foster, Douglas, and Whittingham, aides du camp; must also be mentioned by me in terms of just regard: the knowledge which the latter possesses of the Spanish language has been eminently useful to me. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. WHITELOCKE, Lieut. Gen.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the attack of the City of Buenos Ayres, the 5th of July, 1807.

Royal Navy—1 lieutenant, wounded; 2 seamen, missing.

Royal Horse Artillery—3 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 6 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

Royal Foot Artillery—1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

Gunner Drivers—3 rank and file, killed.

6th Dragoon Guards—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, wounded; 1 quarter-master, 2 rank and file, missing.

9th Light Dragoons—1 staff, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 13 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

Light Battalion—1 major, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 24 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 57 rank and file, wounded; 62 rank and file, missing.

5th Regiment—1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 43 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, missing.

36th Ditto—2 captains, 25 rank and file, killed; 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 39 rank and file, wounded; 2 staff, 11 rank and file, missing.

38th Ditto—1 lieutenant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 ensign, 1 volunteer, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 38 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

40th Ditto—2 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.

45th Ditto—14 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 41 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

47th Ditto—1 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

87th Ditto—2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 108 rank and file, wounded; 14 rank and file, missing.

88th Ditto—1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 70 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 staff, 7 serjeants, 98 rank and file, wounded; 2 drummers, 38 rank and file, missing.

95th Ditto—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 36 rank and file, killed: 2 majors, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 73 rank and file, wounded; 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 39 rank and file, missing.

Total—1 major, 6 captains, 4 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 staff, 17 serjeants, 4 drummers, 265 rank and file, killed; 3 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, 15 captains, 30 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 2 staff, 1 volunteer, 41 serjeants, 11 drummers, 540 rank and file, wounded; 2 staff, 1 quarter master, 4 serjeants, 5 drummers, 196 rank and file, missing.

Names of Officers killed.

Light Battalion—Major Trotter, of the 87th; lieutenant Hamilton, of ditto.
6th Dragoon Guards—Captain Burrell.
9th Light Dragoons—Veterinary Surgeon Landers.
36th Regiment—Captains Williamson and Johnson.
38th Ditto—Lieutenant Fallon.
87th Ditto—Captains Considine and Johnson; lieutenant Barry, and quarter-master Buchanan.
88th Ditto—Lieutenant Hall; ensign M'Gregor, and assistant-surgeon Ferguson.
95th Ditto—Captain Jenkinson.

A Definitive Treaty between the Generals in Chief of his Britannic Majesty and of his Catholic Majesty, as per the following Articles.

I. There shall be from this time a cessation of hostilities on both sides of the river Plata.

II. The troops of his Britannic Majesty shall retain for the period of two months, the fortress and place of Monte Video, and as a neutral country there shall be considered a line drawn from San Carlos on the West, to Pando on the East, and there shall not be on any part of that line hostilities committed on any side, the neutrality being understood only that the individuals of both nations may live freely under their respective laws, the Spanish subjects being judged by theirs, as the English by those of their nation.

III. There shall be on both sides a mutual restitution of prisoners, including not only those which have been taken since the arrival of the troops under Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, but also all those his Britannic Majesty's subjects captured in South America since the commencement of the war.

IV. That for the promptest dispatch of the vessels and troops of his Britannic Majesty, there shall be no impediment thrown in the way of the supplies of provisions which may be requested for Monte Video.

V. A period of ten days from this time is given for the re-embarkation of his Britannic Majesty's troops to pass to the North side of the river la Plata, with the arms which may actually be in their power, stores, and equipage, at the most convenient points which may be selected, and during this time provisions may be sold to them.

VI. That at the time of the delivery of the place and fortress of Monte Video, which shall take place at the end of the two months fixed in the second article, the delivery will be made in the terms it was found, and with the artillery it had when it was taken.

VII. The officers of rank shall be delivered for and until the fulfilment of the above articles by both parties, being well understood that his Britannic Majesty's officers who have been on their parole, cannot serve against South America until their arrival in Europe.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, the Commanders of his Majesty's Naval and Military Forces in the Baltic:

Prince of Wales, Copenhagen-Road, September 7, 1807.

My Lord—My letter of the 5th instant will inform your lordship of the progress of the operations of his Majesty's forces against Copenhagen to that period. I have now the honour and satisfaction to add, that previous to the hour intended for opening our batteries on that night, an officer with a flag of truce came out from the town, with proposals for an armistice to settle terms of capitulation. This was accordingly done, after a correspondence between the Danish general and Lord Cathcart and myself, of which I transmit a copy: and your lordship will be informed of the stipulations agreed upon by the inclosed copy of the articles.

Our army has accordingly been put in possession of the citadel and the arsenal, and the most vigorous exertions are commenced for equipping and sending to England the Danish navy. Your's, &c.

J. Gambier.

Citadel of Copenhagen, Sept. 8, 1807.

My Lord—It has fallen to my lot to have the great satisfaction of forwarding to your lordship the ratified capitulation of the town and citadel of Copenhagen, including the surrender of the Danish fleet and arsenal in this port, which are placed at his Majesty's disposal.

The object of securing this fleet having been attained, every other provision of a tendency to wound the feelings or irritate the nation, has been avoided; and although the bombardment and cannonade have made considerable havock and destruction in the town, not one shot was fired into it till after it was summoned, with the offer of the most advantageous terms, nor a single shot after the first indication of a disposition to capitulate; on the contrary, the firing, which lasted three nights, from his Majesty's batteries, was considerably abated on the 2d, and was only renewed on the 3d to its full vigour, on supposing, from the quantity of shells thrown from the place, that there was a determination to hold out.

On the evening of the 5th of September a letter was sent by the Danish general, to propose an armistice of twenty-four hours, for preparing an agreement on which articles of capitulation might be founded. The armistice was declined, as tending to unnecessary delay and the works were continued; but the firing was countermanded, and lieutenant-colonel Murray was sent to explain that no proposal of capitulation could be listened to, unless accompanied by the surrender of the fleet.

This basis having been admitted by a subsequent letter, on the 6th, Major-General Sir A. Wel-

A. Wellesley, whom I had sent for, for this purpose, from his command in the country, where he had distinguished himself in a manner so honourable to himself and so advantageous to the public, was appointed, with Sir Home Popham and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, to prepare and sign articles of capitulation; and those officers having insisted on proceeding immediately to business, the capitulation was drawn up in the night between the 6th and 7th.

The ratification was exchanged in the course of the morning, and at four in the afternoon of the same day, Lieutenant-General Burrard proceeded to take possession.

The British grenadiers present, with detachments from all the other corps of cavalry and infantry, under the command of Colonel Cameron, of the 79th regiment, with two brigades of artillery, marched into the citadel, while Major-General Spencer having embarked his brigade at the Kalk Brandiere, landed in the dock-yard, and took possession of each of the line of battle ships, and of all the arsenal; the Danish guards withdrawing when those of his Majesty were ready to replace them, and proper officers attending to deliver stores as far as inventories could be made up.

The town being in a state of the greatest ferment and disorder, I most willingly acceded to the request that our troops should not be quartered in it, and that neither officers or soldiers should enter it for some days; and having the command of possession from the citadel whenever it might be necessary to use it, I had no objection to leaving the other gates in the hands of the troops of his Danish Majesty, together with the police of the place. Your's, &c.

CATHCART.

List of killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed—4 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 6 rank and file, and 3 horses.

Wounded—6 officers, 1 serjeant, 138 rank and file, and 25 horses.

Missing—1 serjeant, 4 drummers, and 19 rank and file.

Names of Officers killed.—

Lieutenant Lyons, of the royal artillery; Ensign Robert Dixon, of the 82d foot; Lieutenant Rudoff, of the 1st regiment of light dragoons, King's German legion. Ensign Jennings, of the 23d foot; or Royal Welsh Fusileers.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

Art. 1. When the capitulation shall have been signed and ratified, the troops of his Britannic Majesty are to be put in possession of the citadel

Art. 2. A guard of his Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise be placed in the dock-yards.

Art. 3. The ships and vessels of war of every description, with all the naval stores belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be delivered into the charge of such persons as shall be appointed by the commanders in chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces; and they are to be put in immediate possession of the dock-yards, and all the buildings and store-houses belonging thereto.

Art. 4. The store-ships and transports in the service of his Britannic Majesty are to be allowed, if necessary, to come into the harbour for the purpose of embarking such stores and troops as they have brought into this island.

Art. 5. As soon as the ships shall have been removed from the dock-yard, or within six weeks from the date of this capitulation, or sooner, if possible, the troops of his Britannic Majesty shall deliver up the citadel to the troops of his Danish Majesty, in the state in which it shall be found when they occupy it. His Britannic Majesty's troops shall likewise, within the before-mentioned time, or sooner, if possible, be embarked from the island of Zealand.

Art. 6. From the date of this capitulation, hostilities shall cease throughout the island of Zealand.

Art. 7. No person whatsoever shall be molested, and all property, public or private, with the exception of the ships and vessels of war, and the naval stores before mentioned, belonging to his Danish Majesty, shall be respected; and all civil and military officers in the service of his Danish Majesty, shall continue in the full exercise of their authority throughout the island of Zealand; and every thing shall be done which can tend to produce union and harmony between the two nations.

Art. 8. All prisoners taken on both sides shall be unconditionally restored, and those officers who are prisoners on parole shall be released from its effect.

Art. 9. Any English property that may have been sequestered, in consequence of the existing hostilities, shall be restored to the owners.

This capitulation shall be ratified by the respective commanders in chief, and the ratifications shall be exchanged before 12 o'clock at noon this day.

Done at Copenhagen, this 7th day of September, 1807.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
HOME POPHAM.
GEORGE MURRAY.

Ratifié par moi,
(Signée) PEYMAUN.

An Account of killed and wounded on board the Advanced Squadron, on the 23d of August, 1807.

Cruizer—Lieutenant Woodford, killed.

Fearless—2 seamen, killed; Lieutenant Williams (slightly), 1 seaman, and 4 marines wounded.

Indignant—1 seaman, killed; 1 seaman, wounded.

Urgent—1 seaman and 1 marine, wounded.

Valiant's Launch—3 seamen, wounded.

Africaine

Africaine's Boat—1 seaman, wounded.

Total—4 killed, 13 wounded.

List of killed and wounded by the Explosion of the Charles armed Transport, attached to the advanced Squadron, on the 31st of August, 1807.

Belonging to the Valiant—2 seamen, killed; Lieutenant N. Rowe, Mr. Philip Tomlinson, master's mate (since dead of his wounds), and 12 seamen, wounded.

Belonging to the Transport—Mr. James Moyase, master, and 7 seamen, killed; 7 seamen, wounded.

Your's, &c.

J. GAMBIER.

A List of the Danish Ships and Vessels delivered up by the Capitulation of Copenhagen to his Majesty's Forces, September 7, 1807.

Christian the Seventh, 96 guns; Neptune, 84 guns; Waldemaar, 84 guns; Princess Sophia Frederica, 74 guns; Justice, 74 guns; Heir Apparent Frederick, 74 guns; Crown Prince Frederick, 74 guns; Fuen, 74 guns; Oden, 74 guns; Three Crowns, 74 guns; Skiold, 74 guns; Crown Princess Maria, 74 guns; Danemark, 74 guns; Norway, 74 guns; Princess Caroline, 74 guns; Detmarsken, 64 guns; Conqueror, 64 guns; Mars, 64 guns.

Frigates.

Pearl, of 44 guns; Housewife, 44 guns; Liberty, 44 guns; Iris, 44 guns; Rota, 44 guns; Venus, 44 guns; Nyade, 36 guns; Triton, 28 guns; Frederigstein, 28 guns; Little Belt, 24 guns; St. Thomas, 22 guns; Fylla, 24 guns; Elbe, 20 guns; Eyderen, 20 guns; Gluckstad, 20 guns.

Brigs.

Sharpe, 18 guns; Glommen, 18 guns; Ned Elven, 18 guns; Mercure, 18 guns; Courier, 14 guns; Flying Fish.

Gun-Boats.

Eleven with two guns in the bow; fourteen with one gun in the bow, and one in the stern.

Your's, &c.

J. GAMBIER.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE Proprietors of the Grand Surrey Canal intend to apply to Parliament for an Act to enable them to supply with Water the Inhabitants of Rotherhithe, Deptford, New Cross, Greenwich, Lewisham, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Newington, Lambeth, Walworth, Kennington, Stockwell, Peckham, Clapham, Brixton, and Brixton Causeway, and the adjacent places.

In the next Session of Parliament it is intended to make application for an Act for the further improvement of Berkeley-square, and also for another Act to authorize the Corporation of London to make certain Cuts from parts of the river Thames to other parts of the same river, for the purpose of avoiding the places where the navigation is most obstructed, and least capable of being otherwise improved.

The Corporation also intend to apply for an Act to authorize them to enlarge and make better regulations in Smithfield Market, and also to empower them to purchase lands, tenements, &c. adjoining the said market for that purpose.

The Chapel of King Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey, is determined to be restored with decorations in the new composition. The expence of the repairs will, it is estimated, amount to nearly 30,000l. The antiquaries fear that the modernizing hand may strip it of its beauty, and commit violence on this surprising monument of the liberality of a parsimonious prince; and the taste of an age in other respects dark, and of the great skill and ability of the architect Sir Reginald Bray.

It is proposed to erect a Bridge over the river Thames from near Vauxhall turnpike to the opposite shore in the parish of St. John, Westminster, and to make several new roads; by means of which a more direct communication will be opened with Pimlico, Brompton, Knightsbridge, Kensington, &c. and Vauxhall, Lambeth, Kennington, Stockwell Peckham, Clapham, Walworth, and Camberwell.

It is intended to construct a new Dock, and otherwise improve and enlarge the Docks already made, at Rotherhithe, for the accommodation of shipping and commerce, and for the improvement of the Port of London.

MARRIED.

Francis Towne, esq. to Miss Jeannette Hilligsberg, sister of the late Madame H.

William Marsden, esq. to Miss Wilkins, daughter of Charles W. of Wimpole street.

Major General Murray, brother of Sir James Pulteney, to the Hon. Miss Phipps, daughter of the late Lord Mulgrave.

T. J. Lancaster, esq. of the Old Jewry, to Miss Mitchell of Belfast.

At Hackney, Charles Curtis, esq. son of the Rev. Charles C. of Solihull, Warwickshire, to Miss Charlotte Hensley, of Clapton.

Lieut. Brown, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Bluck, of Kentish town.

Lord Poltington, son of the Earl of Mexborough, to Lady Ann York, eldest daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke.

Charles Lush, esq. one of his Majesty's deputy lieutenants for the Tower Hamlets, to Miss Amos of Hoxton square.

At Stoke Newington, Robert Moubray, esq. major in the 96th regiment, to Miss Laura Hobson, of Mark field, Tottenham.

At Kensington, Richard Horil, esq. of Hermitage-

Hermitage street, to Mrs. Wigstead, of Kensington.

James Fleming, esq. captain in the 16th regiment of foot, to Lady Leigh, of Baker street, Portman square, relict of Sir S. E. Leigh.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Abingdon, to the Hon. Miss Emily Gage, youngest sister to Lord Viscount Gage.

James Webbe Tobin, esq. to Miss Mullet, of Broad street buildings.

M. Mallet, formerly a general officer in the French service, to the Hon. Mrs. Hill, daughter of Viscount Molesworth.

At Lambeth, Charles Boyde, esq. of the custom house, to Miss Hyde, of Moore Place.

Captain Monckton of the Royal Navy to Mr. Mackie, widow of the late Thomas Mackie, esq. of Deptford.

Mr. R. C. Berry, of Bucklersbury, solicitor, to Miss Charlotte Durnford, of Great Cumberland street, Portman square

At Clapham, John Poynder, esq. of Bridewell hospital, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, of Clapham.

Captain Keble, of the Hon. E. I Company's service, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Doigly, of Southoop, Gloucestershire.

John Hopkins Foster, of Northbury, near Taunton, Somerset, to Miss Susanna Millet, of the Terrace, Gray's inn lane.

DIED.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, *Mrs. Penelope Madan*, daughter of the late Major M. of the horse guards.

At Merton, in Surrey, *Edward Pryce*, esq. of Bucklersbury, London, 65.

Mr. Reynal, of Newcastle-place, Clerkenwell, many years principal supervisor at the stamp office.

At Knightsbridge, *James Lynch*, esq M.D. a native of the city of Dublin.

In Upper Norton-street, *Mrs. Jane Halliday*, relict of Simon H. esq. of Westcombe-park, Kent.

In Castle-street, Oxford-street, *Madame Gombert*.

Whilst bathing in Scot's Pond, Bethnal Green, *Mr. John Const*, officer of excise.

At Beefont, *Mrs. Reed*, wife of William R. esq.

In Gloucester-place, *John Charles Fitzgerald*, esq. only son of John F. esq.

In St. Martin's-le-Grand, 84, *John Duffin*, fan-maker, who had been seventy years resident in one house.

At Teddington, 68, *Thomas Whitehurst*, esq.

At Addlestone, near Chertsey, 68, *James Carter*, esq. many years an eminent attorney, in Bishopsgate-street.

At Kensington Gravel Pits, *Lieutenant-colonel Parkhill*, of the 34th regiment.

At Stockwell Green, *Mr. Walker*, of Doctors' Commons.

In Cumberland-street, 80, *Edward F. Molyneux*, esq.

William Allen, esq. of the seal office, in the Temple.

At Brompton, *J. D. Albert de Miene*, esq.

At Hendon, *Alexander Begbie*, esq. of New Broad-street.

At Rotherhithe, *Mr. John Scarth*, stock-broker.

At Chelsea, *Mr. Philip Coles*, of Duke-street, Adelphi.

After a few days illness, aged 23, *John Till Adams*, of Cannon-street, one of the society of Friends. He was a young man of great promise, and of good natural parts. His education was confined to the common course of English instruction, but he evinced an ardour for study, and the acquirement of useful knowledge, that has seldom been surpassed. These qualities of his mind were, however, excelled by the goodness of his heart; for he was a dutiful son, and an affectionate brother.

The Right Hon. *Baroness Howard de Walden and Braybrooke*, 60. She was the second wife and relict of the late Sir John Griffin Griffin, K.B. called to the house of peers by the title of Lord Howard de Walden, who died May 25, 1797, and daughter of William Clayton, esq. of Baileyford, Bucks.

At a humble apartment in the Edgware-road, a celebrated prophetess, named *Levy*, of the Jewish religion, possessed of property to the amount of 3000l. She has bequeathed 1000l. to her son, 1500l. to her daughter, and to her second daughter, who was brought up to her mother's profession, 500l. and the necessary apparatus for divination. She was patronised by several females of distinction, whom she attended, and had her fixed hours for accommodating customers at home. It was no uncommon thing for a dozen inquisitive young women and wives to be in waiting at one time, at two shillings each. She imposed on the credulous by a pack of cards of curious make, and at other times affected to deliver her prophetic strains by the position of the planets. She was 70 years of age, and 15 years ago left the washing-tub to embrace this lucrative profession. In the commencement of her divination she pretended, when enquiries were made after stolen goods, to point out the thief in a looking-glass; but this stratagem not being well managed, she had the good sense and grace to give it up, as above her powers.

In Saville row, *John Walrad, Count de Welderen*, the last male heir of a family whose nobility is so ancient that its origin is coeval with the formation of society and states in the middle ages of history, and which for many centuries back was seated in the Duchy of Guelderland, which in after ages made part of the Republic of the United Provinces of the Low Countries. In that country, as in many other ruined sovereignties in that part of Europe, the equestrian order formed from the most ancient times a part of the government under their limited sovereigns, and none but families that were noble from time immemorial, and whose nobility was not derived from letters of nobilitation

vation could be admitted, even if otherwise possessed of the necessary qualifications. This privilege was preserved when the Duchy of Guelderland acceded to the confederacy of the United Provinces; and the deceased, when he came of age, became in consequence by right of birth a member of the equestrian order, and was soon after by the states of that province appointed one of their deputies to the assembly of the States General of the United Provinces, in which he continued until the beginning of the year 1795, when the fabric of that government, the happiness of the country, its prosperity, and its independence, were swallowed up in the French Revolution. Count Welderen was invested with several places of trust and dignity in his own country, and, in 1762, was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the States General to the Court of London; and during a residence of 18 years, gave so many proofs of wisdom, prudence, and conciliatory manners and integrity in the management of the public business of the two countries, that he soon acquired the esteem of the first characters in the kingdom, and the approbation of the sovereign, who on several occasions has been graciously pleased to express the great regard he entertained for that minister. The war, which by French intrigue, assisted by the patriot party in Holland, broke out towards the latter end of 1780, put an end to his public mission. Count Welderen was knight of the most noble the Teutonic order, baily of Utrecht, commander of Dieren, and succeeded his Serene Highness the Prince of Anhalt, about a year before his decease, as grand commander of that order. Few great men in public life have sustained a more consistent character of loyalty and integrity than Count Welderen; from principle and affection he was attached to the ancient constitution of his country, and to the House of Orange; and from them he received throughout the whole period of their prosperity and adversity the most undeniable marks of regard and affection, and continued to be their friend to the last. In private life, as a gentleman, his manners were mild and amiable, and his social intercourse full of pleasantness. He was a warm friend, an indulgent master, and a tender husband. He was born at the Hague, January 19, 1725, and married, in 1759, Ann Whitwell, sister of the late Lord Howard de Walden, who had been maid of honour to her Royal Highness the late Princess of Orange. By her he had two children, a son and a daughter, who both died infants; his Countess died in April, 1796, at the Hague, in her 75th year; when domestic losses, (his only brother, a lieutenant general in the army, and commandant of Maestricht, having, after the fall of that place, died a few weeks before in his house, where he had taken refuge,) added to public misfortunes, prompted him to return to England; where both from friends and relations he met with such unbounded cordiality and friendship, as to afford him in the bitterness of his last years an abundant source of consolation, which was felt by him with the most sincere and grateful sensibility.

Killed in the late attack on Buenos Ayres, *Major Trotter*, of the 87th regiment. He was brother of Mr. Trotter, late the confidential secretary of Mr. Fox, and nephew of the late Bishop of Down. He began his military career in the 88th regiment, in which he was present at the taking of Dunkirk. With that regiment he went to India, and accompanied the Indian expedition to Egypt, where his merit attracted the notice of his superiors, and he was in consequence appointed to a situation on the staff. After the commencement of the present war, General Beresford, the friend and patron of Captain Trotter, being placed on the staff in Ireland, appointed him his aid-du-camp. From that situation he was promoted to a majority in the 83d, and his exertions were most conspicuous and successful, in perfecting the discipline of that regiment, and inducing the men to volunteer for general service into the first battalion. With the 83d, Major Trotter went on the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope; and as acting assistant adjutant-general distinguished himself in such a manner in the attack and defeat of the Dutch army, as to merit the public thanks of Sir David Baird, who commanded the British forces on that expedition. When the conquest of Buenos Ayres was achieved by the gallantry of the British forces under the command of General Beresford, that gallant and able officer, from the high opinion he entertained of Major Trotter's courage and ability, wrote to him to come over with the reinforcement from the Cape, and appointed him assistant adjutant-general to the British forces in South America. But before the arrival of the reinforcement from the Cape, General Beresford, and the little army under his command, had been unfortunately compelled to surrender to the Spaniards; and the force under Sir Samuel Achmuty had been accompanied out by an assistant adjutant general appointed in this country. That general, however, offered Major Trotter an appointment in the quarter-master-general's department, which he declined, requesting to be placed in some active situation, in which his exertions would tend more to the benefit of the service. He was in consequence appointed to command the grenadiers in the attack of Maldonado, and on that occasion he again conducted himself in such a manner as to obtain particular notice in the public thanks. In a skirmish in advancing to the attack of Monte Video, Major Trotter had a horse shot under him, and received a wound in the hand, but was not thereby prevented from leading the light brigade, in conjunction with his gallant friend Colonel Brownrigg, on the desperate service of storming the breach of that fortress. On that occasion

Major

Major Trotter was the first man who mounted the breach; and followed by a few of the ablest men, had the honour of opening the gates to the rest of the army. Major Trotter's conduct on this occasion also was mentioned in the highest terms in the official dispatch, and the gallant and lamented Col. Brownrigg, his friend and companion in arms and in danger, his kind attention to whom in his last moments was no less remarkable than his brave adherence and co-operation in battle, made it a last request to his uncle, General Brownrigg, that he should use all his interest to get him promoted to his lieutenant-colonelcy. To this request General Brownrigg paid all the attention to which it was entitled; and there is no doubt that if Major Trotter had lived, the illustrious person at the head of the army would have taken an early opportunity of promoting him. In a subsequent skirmish with a party of Spaniards in the vicinity of Monte Video, Major Trotter received a severe wound through the body. The close of his life, as described in the dispatches relative to the late attack on Buenos Ayres, was consistent with the eagerness with which he always led his followers to the post of honour. But in proportion as every danger that he encountered and escaped exalted his fame, and established the character of his military talents, his life became more dear to his friends, and more valuable to his country. Hence, though his bravery, like that of Nelson, rendered his death more to be expected, it rendered it also more to be lamented. To his friends his loss is irreparable. To his country his value had but begun to be known; and the military men under whom and with whom he had fought, had formed the highest expectations of his future glory.

In the 65th year of his age, *Charles Mac Cormick*, LL.B. He was a native of Ireland, and having early evinced a love for reading and information, his father, who had brought up a large family on a few paternal acres, determined that a disposition so laudable and congenial to his own, should be indulged as far as his slender patrimony would reasonably permit. It fortunately happened that a schoolmaster settled in the neighbourhood, who was a man of real classical learning, who did not bewilder his pupils with subtle grammatical distinctions; and the excellence of the teacher, in a few years, discovered itself in the rapid progress of the scholar in Roman and Grecian literature. He had treasured up all that was precious in those languages, and could illustrate them with a happiness that has fallen to the lot of few of the commentators on those writers; but at the same time he was not unmindful of the poets, orators, and historians, of his own country. An ardent love of liberty led him to the perusal of those authors who had written on the excellence of the British Constitution, of which he was an enthusiastic admirer. At the age of 18 he came to London, with a view of adding to the stock of knowledge he had already acquired, previous to his entrance on the study of some of the learned professions, which was the main object of his literary pursuits. Though a young man naturally of a gay disposition, yet he lived with becoming decency on the small annuity which his father and a distant relative allowed him, and divided his time in such a manner, between reading and rational conversation, as to afford the highest satisfaction to the narrow circle of those who were interested in his prosperity. Having remained some time in the metropolis, he went to Paris, in order to perfect himself in the French language, and to render himself as far master of the policy and manners of that nation, as a given time and limited circumstances would permit. As soon as he had obtained these ends to a certain extent, he returned to England, more than ever enamoured of the British Constitution. Having not merely with the consent, but entire approbation of his friends, fixed on the study of the law, as a profession that generally repaid its laborious votaries in the end, he entered his name on the books of the Middle Temple for that purpose, and kept all his terms with the greatest regularity. The pages of Coke, and the Year Books, were not, however, in the beginning, suited either to his taste or his genius; but the hope of reward sweetened the toil, and smoothed the rugged road that led to honours and emolument. When he was on the eve of being called to the bar, his father died, and having a large family, he could only leave his son his example and a spotless name, and the son never lost sight of either. He passed much of his time in Oxford, either with men of congenial pursuits, or in consulting some of the best and rarest authors in that invaluable treasury of intellectual labour, the Bodleian Library. It is not exactly known when he commenced author, but it is certain that the first effusions of his pen appeared in periodical publications, as they were written to relax the severity of his studies, and to exercise his mind in composition; he did not put his name to any of them, though they were distinguished by a purity of style and a depth of thought that drew some well-earned compliments from the editors of those works. All the hopes which he had indulged of brighter days gradually faded away, yet the fate of those authors who had experienced the caprice of public taste and the vicissitudes of learning, did not dishearten him; he was in the vigour of his strength, his memory tenacious, his mind stored with reading and the fruits of conversation. Thus prepared, he set out with philosophical fortitude in a line of life, with an industry that could not be subdued by fatigue or relaxed by disappointment. He compiled and translated many works, which have been well received, and of which others have reaped the profits and the fame; and those

which

which have appeared with his name, were written under circumstances that would have damped the first genius, yet still they bear marks of mind that shew what might have been expected from the writer, if composed in ease and retirement. The works that bear his name are, The History of Charles the Second; The Reign of George the Third down to 1783; Continuation of Rapin's History of England; Light Reading for Leisure Hours; Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; The British Cicero, &c. &c. All his writings are calculated to promote the cause of rational liberty, religion, and virtue. He never courted the patronage of any great man, or dipped his pen in flattery; and under the pressure of his misfortunes he was never known to repine at the dispensations of Providence, to utter one unmanly complaint, or to lose a single moment that might be employed in procuring a livelihood for his family. In his younger days he projected a History of Ireland, but deferred it till his judgment should obtain its highest maturity: in the mean time he collected many scarce and valuable materials for the work, which he intended to execute under the patronage of the Earl of Moira, a nobleman who had befriended him on many trying occasions. But alas! he had scarcely begun to arrange those documents when he was attacked by a dropsy, under the daily accumulation of which his chearfulness only deserted him when he reflected on the distressed situation in which he should leave an amiable and affectionate wife, in an ill state of health, in years, and without friends. He continued ill for several weeks, and in that interval parted with all his books to supply the necessities of the day, so that his widow was left without the means of paying the last sad tribute to his memory.

At his house at Clapham, on Friday the 11th of September, *Sir William Staines*, knt. and alderman, well known to the public as having served all the offices of the Corporation of London with assiduity, fidelity, and great honour to himself and advantage to his fellow-citizens. He was first chosen common-council-man of the ward of Cripplegate-without, and succeeded Mr. French as deputy, and was on the decease of the late Sir James Esdaile, in 1793, unanimously elected alderman of the ward of Cripplegate. The following is a brief sketch of his life and character, as delivered by Dr. Gregory, his chaplain during the mayoralty, at Cripplegate-church, on Sunday, Sept. 20, 1807.

"There is no subject which is so likely to make a strong impression on the human mind, and to lead it to devout exercises and useful reflexions, as the consideration of our latter end. The shortness and uncertainty of human life, and the vast expanse of eternity which lies before us, inevitably accompany the thought, and if these will not produce in us pious sentiments and a practice conformable to the precepts of the Gospel, I know not what will. Thus every funeral we behold is a practical lesson to all but the very thoughtless, and speaks more forcibly to the heart than the most accomplished orator. Funeral sermons are at present much out of use, and are even disapproved by some good and judicious persons. It is true they have too frequently been made mere offerings to human vanity, and the vehicles of false and disgusting panegyric—yet I think they might be employed to far nobler purposes. The virtues or the errors of the deceased might afford instruction to the rising generation, and the example of a good man in particular might be profitably held up for their imitation. If, as many have supposed, the spirits of just men made perfect, look occasionally down upon the things that are on earth, I am sure nothing would trouble more the spirit of our departed friend, than if a syllable was to be uttered from this place respecting his character, which was not perfectly consistent with that truth and simplicity which he venerated in life. I shall therefore, in what I have to advance on this topic, carefully avoid the very appearance of adulation; I shall repress even the ardour of friendship, and shall endeavour rather to instruct you, than to compliment the dead. The life of this venerable person affords indeed a most valuable lesson, especially to the young. I have heard him at different times relate most of the circumstances of it, but if such a detail was even suitable to the place and the occasion, a fallacious memory would disable me from doing justice to it. I shall therefore present you with only an unfinished outline, marking chiefly those circumstances which may most contribute to our own improvement. He had too much innate greatness of mind to endeavour, like some vain and foolish persons, to cast a veil over the humility of his origin. On the contrary, alluding to the Divine Providence, he was fond of applying to himself the expression of the Psalmist—'He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth the needy out of the dunghill: that he may set him with princes, even with the princes of his people.'—I would not be understood to imply that any thing disgraceful attached to either his birth or family, though poor, both were honest and creditable. At a very early period of life he encountered great hardships, and this was probably a providential dispensation to reduce to order an ardent and impetuous spirit, which was apparently more intent on seeking adventures abroad, than on pursuing the paths of patient industry at home. He served his country for some time in a naval capacity; but in the dungeons of the enemy he was brought to serious reflection, and after a series of calamities he returned to his country with an altered mind. Soon after his return, he engaged in the business which he afterwards exercised with so much honour and profit, and served a regular apprenticeship to it;

it; but whether from want of capital, or from what cause I cannot explain, he seems afterwards to be discouraged from pursuing it, and endeavoured to gain a decent and independent subsistence in a very humble retail trade. From this situation he was suddenly and unexpectedly called, by what he always accounted a providential interposition, to the exercise of his own proper business. By the persuasion of a friend he was induced to engage in a very difficult undertaking,* one which the principal architects of the kingdom had estimated at an expence infinitely greater than he afterwards executed it for. The manly and independent spirit which he afterwards displayed through life, was evinced in his rejecting an extra donation from his employers, alleging that he was content with his fair profits. Their friendship and gratitude however accompanied him through life, and from this circumstance he was accustomed to date his rise. It would be impertinent to recount to you, who were most of you witnesses of it all, the further particulars of his successful life. Your suffrages placed him in the corporation of this city; and your unanimous voice afterwards raised him to a still higher dignity. In the office of chief magistrate he was happy in the approbation of his sovereign, and the universal applause of his fellow-citizens. He retired from public life to pass a quiet and comfortable old age in the midst of his friends and relations; and died full of years and of honours. His general character was so well known among you, that it is unnecessary to expatiate much upon it. He was a sincere, I may say a devout Christian; and I believe never neglected the duty of worship public or private. He seems early to have imbibed serious opinions—He thought much upon religion, and thought for himself. The goodness of Providence was with him a favourite topic, and he entertained the most enlarged notions upon this subject. He did not confine his views to a general Providence, but always asserted in the fullest extent a particular Providence, which guided and directed every event in this world, agreeably to the expression of our Lord and Saviour—"That the hairs of our heads are all numbered, and not a sparrow falleth to the ground without our heavenly father"—Hence he attributed every success in life to the Divine Providence, and his expressions of gratitude to that Good Being "who gave him all things richly to enjoy," were both fervent and frequent. Yet his religion was not of a morose or austere character. His temper was social, and many of you know that he entered with ease and pleasantry into scenes of innocent and temperate conviviality. His cheerfulness rendered him an agreeable companion, and conciliated a numerous circle of private friends. But if there was a feature particularly conspicuous in his character, it was his charity and active beneficence, of which a noble monument stands in this parish, and another in a distant part of the kingdom, where he had some connection in trade.* Not to speak of his private charities, which I have reason to think were very extensive, you all know and must remember his great and well directed charity to the poor in all times of scarcity, even while he was a liberal subscriber to public institutions for their relief. As a magistrate, he was active and attentive; and as a private man, this parish has many obligations to him, some of which are publicly recorded. Such was the man whose loss we at present deplore. We will now draw some practical inferences from what I have advanced on this subject; and as being of less importance, I shall commence with the moral qualities. First, From the rise and progress of this good man, all young persons must see the inestimable value of industry. It is our happiness to live in a country, where the road to wealth, honours, and prosperity, is open to every one who will be steady, active, and industrious. Let no young man, however obscure his origin, with whatever difficulties he may have to contend, after such an example as this, despair of success; but let him remember, that if he trusts in God, and uses the proper means, even the blessings of this life will ultimately be not denied him. Secondly, We may see from what has been said, the value of a good character. It was character that raised the person in question to opulence and rank; and indeed I believe without it there is no chance of success. It was character that recommended him to your favour and your suffrages. Character attended him through life, and rendered him respectable in every station. Lastly, Let it impress you with the absolute necessity of religious principle, not only with regard to that great object of all our hopes and wishes, that salvation which was wrought for us by Christ Jesus, but even with a view to worldly success. That lively faith which was ever predominant in the mind of our departed friend, unquestionably brought down a blessing upon all his endeavours. That trust in Providence which he so strongly felt and expressed, might probably (even in a moral view) invigorate his endeavours; and the earnest hope of success, which he grounded on the hopes of the Divine Favour, might be a means of atchieving it. Thus far at least is evident, that a firm belief in all the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel, is the most certain means of escaping sin and temptation, and infallibly keeps the professor of Christianity out of that dissipation and profligacy which commonly lead to ruin in this world and the next."

* The repair of Bow-steeple.

* Alms-houses built and endowed by him in his life-time in Cripplegate parish, and at his quarries in Yorkshire.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A VALUABLE collection of books, consisting principally of superior editions of the Bible, in the Italian, Spanish, German, and Dutch languages, has been presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, agreeably to the will of the late Robert Page, esq. who was a member of that society from its first institution to the period of his death.

Married.] At Monkwearmouth, William Waite, esq. of Burley Lodge, near Leeds, to Miss Smith, niece of Simon Temple, esq. of Hylton Castle.—The Rev. John Henderson of Tranent, to Miss Grace Bell, daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. of Fenwick.

At Newcastle Captain Goble, of the Sussex Militia, to Miss Dorothy Metcalfe, daughter of William M. esq.—Mr. John Fenwick, to Miss H. Jackson.—Mr. Peter Purvis, to Miss Mary Yarwood, of Stockport, Cheshire.

At Sunderland, the Rev. Isaac Dawson, of Ryton, to Miss Elizabeth Smurthwaite

At Berwick, Lieut. Landles, of the navy, to Miss M. Richardson.

At Darlington, Mr. Nixon, of Carlisle, to Miss Burnet, only daughter of William B esq.

Died.] At Newcastle, Miss Simpson, daughter of the late Thomas S. esq.—Miss Grace Bulman, 33.—Miss Ann Marshall, 28.—Mrs. Harrup, wife of Mr. H. of the Trinity House.—Elizabeth Bicket, 103. She enjoyed good health, till within six months of her death.—Mr. Hugh Johnson, many years teacher of the Blue-coat charity school, in the parish of All Saints, 74.—Mr. Thomas Fenhill, tide-waiter, 80. He had gone on board a vessel which he was assisting up the river, when he expired without previously complaining.—Mr. Alexander Creighton, 70.—Mr. Joseph Barker 38.—Mr. William Bolton, 43.—Mrs Collingwood, relict of —— C. esq. of Unthank, 72.—Mr. Thomas Tunbull, 80.—Mrs. Heburon, 73.—Mrs. Elizabeth Henzell, 77.

At Sunderland, Mr. Robert Bewick, paper-manufacturer, 58.—Mr. Robert Penrith.—Mr Robert Crow.

At Stockton, Mrs. Ann Thrush.—Miss Isabella Bamlett.

At Morpeth, Mr. Edward Atkinson, 81.—Mr. Collins, 42.—Mrs. Wardle.

At Darlington, Mr. Jeph Forster.

At Throckley, Mrs. Robson, 90. She had never used spectacles, and till a short time previous to her death, was in the habit of reading the smallest print by candle light.

At Felton, Mrs. Alnwick, 70.—Mr. John Pyle, of the Horse and Jockey inn.

At Berwick, Mr. Alexander Fleming, formerly serjeant in the 25th foot, and latterly serjeant-major of invalids, 91.

At Whiterigg, Berwick, Mrs Cockburn, relict of Mr. John C. of Ayton Law, 67.

At Durham, Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of Thomas W. esq. late of Brancepeth.

At Hexham, Mr. Scott, 75.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Isaac Webb, merchant, of Dublin, to Miss Younghusband.

At Penrith, Mr. Joseph Taylor, of North Shields, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Harris.

At Drigby, Joseph Burrow, esq. to Miss Atkinson, daughter of Cuthbert A. esq. of Carleton Hall.

At Crossthwaite, Mr. Caleb Atkinson, of Keswick, to Mrs. Mayson, of Portinscale.

Died.] At Mire Syke, in Loweswater, Mr. John Mirehouse, 101. On the 19th of October, 1805, on which day he completed his 100th year, he received a very numerous party of his neighbours, seated in a new oak chair, and clothed in a new coat, which he pleasantly observed, might, with care taking, serve his life time. He possessed, in an eminent degree, all his faculties; sight excepted. His memory seemed perfect to the last; for he occasionally spoke with the same accuracy of recent transactions, as he had been accustomed to do in relating occurrences of former times, which he had either witnessed himself, or heard detailed by contemporaries of a period so remote as that of at least ninety years. He was married in the 31st year of his age, and was the father of five sons and one daughter. He possessed a strong and vigorous constitution. He was also of a remarkably chearful disposition; and during the course of so long a life, it is not known that he ever had the least disagreement with his neighbours or acquaintance. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of people; all emulous of shewing their respect to the memory of one whom they had, individually, esteemed whilst living, and whose death, though in full time, deprived their vicinity of so venerable an ornament; and also of the example of one who had "kept innocency, and taken heed unto the thing that is right; such as alone shall bring a man to peace at last."

At

At St. Alban's, very suddenly, aged 66, while on a journey to visit a daughter in Kent, James Wilson, esq. of Kendall, a justice of the peace for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. As an active magistrate, zealous in preserving peace and good order, his death will be a public loss. His knowledge of the law, particularly in that department in which he was most engaged, was extensive: his impartiality in all his decisions was unquestionable; he was always ready to render every service in his power, and was equally accessible to the poor and rich. In domestic and private life, his friendly and social disposition made him much beloved, and his death will be sincerely lamented.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Jordan, 34.—Mrs. Elizabeth Boustead, widow, 89.—Mr. John Moffat, 39.—Mr. W. Wilkinson, drawing and writing master.—Mr. George M'Crea, a useful actor and a convivial companion, 36.

At Penrith, Mr. Luke Law, 80.—Douglas Grieve, esq. Captain of the Loyal Leathward Volunteers, 24.—Mr. Arthur Walker.

At Cockermouth, Mr. T. Waller, 82.—Mr. R. Barnes.

At Kendal, Miss Margaret Mason, second daughter of Mr. M. druggist, 18.—Mr. A. Jackson, formerly an hair-dresser, 84.—Mrs. Rodick, 77.—Mrs. Eleanor Simpson, wife of Mr. James S. attorney.—Mrs. Woof.

At Whitehaven, George Richardson, esq. collector of the customs, and a captain in the artillery corps of the Whitehaven volunteers, 58.—Mrs. Lewthwaite, wife of W. L. esq.—Mrs. Connell, 27.

At Workington, Mrs. Ann Hodgson, 88.—Mrs. Sewel, mother of Mr. S merchant, 87.—Miss Ann Winder, second daughter of the late Rev. Joseph W.—Mr. Benjamin Bell, 75.—Mrs. Mary Barnes, 45.

At High Cross, Loweswater, John Head, esq. M. D. 47.

At Parton, Mr. Joseph Hodgson, 72.

At Maryport, aged 62, Mr. John Wilson, shoemaker, a man who was possessed of very great endowments. Every part of the mathematics was well known to him; and his knowledge in astronomy and optics, was scarcely inferior to that of any person, of the present time. Mechanics also, he excelled in; and in the making of certain astronomical, and optical instruments, he added a surprising exactness of execution. And yet all this knowledge was self-acquired; and acquired with little or no interruption to his business; for he has been often heard to say, that, during the time he gained the greatest part of his information, he generally worked at his trade fourteen or fifteen hours in the day. But a certain diffidence in his disposition (frequently the attendant upon real merit) prevented his being much known to the world, as a man of genius. To all these great qualities, he joined the highest and best; that of a good and honest man, in all the relative situations of life.

At Dearham, Mr. Isaac Kay, 55.

At Poulton in the Fylde, Mr. Thomas Briggs, surgeon, father of Dr. B. of Liverpool, 77.

At Barngill, Mr. Alexander Coulthard, 58.

At Hawkshead, Mr. Charles Robinson, surgeon, 65.

At Orton, Mrs. Ann Farrer, formerly a celebrated midwife, 90.—Mrs. Jennet Parkin, 80.

YORKSHIRE.

The armoury in the citadel at Hull, which has lately been undergoing several alterations and repairs, is now completely fitted up; and is capable of containing arms and accoutrements for 15,000 cavalry, and 20,000 infantry. The roof of the Old Blockhouse, at the west entrance of the citadel, has been taken off, and the interior wall pulled down; it is about to be fitted up for a naval storehouse; in which we are informed, it is proposed to keep a constant supply of stores, capable of furnishing six sail of the line and twelve frigates, in case of any emergency.

In order to facilitate and amend the navigation of the river Humber, it is in contemplation to erect by subscription, two light houses at Whitton Sand and Oyster Ness, upon a suitable scale, and on the same plan as those of Spurn and Flamborough.

Applications are intended to be made in the next session of parliament for Acts for the following purposes; for inclosing the open fields, commons and waste grounds, in the township of Thorp Audlin, in the parish of Badsworth, in the West Riding; for inclosing the moors, commons and waste grounds, in the manor and township of Chapel Allerton, in the parish of Leeds; for making a turnpike road to branch off from the great north road at the south-end of Barnsdale, and to communicate with the present road leading from Wakefield to Leeds; and for making a new turnpike-road with two branches from Leeds, through Potter Newton, and Round-hay to Kiddal lane-end.

In many of the cotton mills, it is customary to breakfast in the card-room during the time the mill is in motion, and the food of the work-people, by this means, becomes exposed to all the fibres of the cotton arising from the agitation of the machinery; these fibres accumulate on the stomach, and become hard and indigestible. A striking proof of the danger of this pernicious practice, was lately exhibited at Pateley-bridge, where a young person, that has been for some time unwell, parted with a callous substance much resembling a chesnut, and which weighed nearly an ounce. This substance, when opened, was found to consist entirely of cotton. A few years ago, Dr. Corner of Kighley, extracted three cotton balls, of a similar kind, from a young person who was employed at a cotton factory in that town.

As some workmen were lately digging for the foundation of a house, near the mount, without

without Micklegate Bar, York, they broke into a vault, four feet from the surface, built of stone, and arched over with Roman bricks, with a small door or entrance at the north end: the length of the vault was eight feet, the height six feet, and breadth five feet; in this was discovered a course rag-stone grit, covered with a flag of blue stone, about seven feet long, three feet two inches wide, four inches thick, and one foot nine inches deep, containing a human skeleton entire, with the teeth complete, supposed to be the remains of a Roman lady, and to have been deposited there from 1400 to 1700 years. Near the skull lay a small glass phial or lacrymatory, with fragments of another phial, the inside of which appeared to have been silvered. At a little distance from the vault, was also found an urn, of red colour, in which were deposited the ashes and bones partly burnt, of a human body.

We are desired to contradict the false representation relative to the pretended accident which caused the death of Mr. Walker, of Rotherham, contained in our last, and which we copied from the Provincial Papers. That gentleman on the contrary died suddenly in his bed.

Married.] At Pately-bridge, John Wood, esq. to Miss Yeoman.

Died.] At Hull, aged 63, Mr. John Marshall, late of Cottingham. He has left the greatest part of his property, consisting of several hundred pounds, to the minister and churchwardens of St. Mary's, in Hull, the parish of Sutton, Cottingham, and several adjoining villages, for the use of the poor, to be laid out in bread.—Mr. Robert Leake, late commodore of the Humber pilots.—Mrs Brown, 39.—Mr. A. J. Simpson, merchant, 88.—Mrs. Temple.—Mr. Francis Stubbs, many years a master mariner of this port, 85.

At Leeds, Mr. William Boocock of the Malt shovel publick house, 20.—Mr. Joseph Midgley, upwards of 40 years one of the waiters of the corporation.—Mr. John Appleyard.—Mis Elizabeth Teale.—Mr. John Butterfield, of the Horse and Trumpet public house.—Mrs. Denton.

At York, Mrs. Surr.—Mr. James Nicholson, supposed to have been the best performer of his time, on the pipe and tabor, in the kingdom.—Mrs. Gill.

At Acomb, near York, Mr. Michael Simpson, formerly an upholsterer of Leeds.

At Eccleshill hall, near Bradford, Mrs. Stott, wife of Walter S. esq.

At Winmoor, near Leeds, Miss Sykes, eldest daughter of Mr. George S.

At Eastingwold, Alexander Harper, gent. late an eminent conveyancer, 63.

At Pontefract, John Willot, esq.

At Huddersfield, Miss Parkin, eldest daughter of Mr. P. superintendant minister of the methodist society in that town.

At Burley, near Otley, Mr. John Dawson Dixon.

At Little Weeton, near Beverley, John Hudson, esq. 70.

At Bridlington, Mrs. E. Plummer, 79.—Mrs. Greenaway, relict of Captain George G. 48.

At Doncaster, Miss Elizabeth Stanley, 27.

At Rotherham, Mr. Hoyle, attorney, clerk to the proprietors of the Dun and Dearne and Dove navigation.

At Doncaster, Dr. Miller, well known in the musical and literary circles, as a man of genius and integrity. His various publications were extremely popular: his Psalms of David, for the Church of England, were patronized by his Majesty and the clergy, and went forth with a list of subscribers inferior only to that prefixed to Pope's Homer. Other works composed by him expressly for the Dissenters, promise to become the standard of singing in their respective societies. The poetry of Watts and Wesley have received fresh charms from a style at once simple and expressive, and admirably adapted to the capacity of public congregations. After a long life actively spent in the hurry and dissipation of general society, he gradually retired within the circle of a few religious friends, in whose company he passed the latter years of his life. He was upwards of 75 years old at his death, and above 50 organist at Doncaster.

LANCASHIRE.

A great improvement has recently been made in the cultivation of the marsh and moss lands within the townships of Overton, Middleton, and Heysham, near Lancaster, from the discovery of a bed of sea sand, of an unknown depth, lying about three feet below the surface of the earth. The farmers dig pits in the form of marl pits, and after taking off the soil and a stratum of blue clay, about two feet and a half in thickness, they arrive at the sand, which being spread on the surface of the earth, mixes with and loosens the soil, before too stiff for agricultural purposes, and converts it into the best arable land in the neighbourhood; being capable of bearing four or five successive crops without manure. The bed of sand alluded to, universally prevails in all that valley of low land, extending in length from the west end of the village of Overton, where it joins the river Lune, to that of Poulton on the north shore of the peninsula, or strip of land sometimes called the Little Field, bounded by the high lands of Overton and Heaton on one side, and those of Middleton and Heysham on the other, many acres of which are covered with moss upwards of twelve feet in depth. Those pits abound with sea sheels, sea weeds, and other marine subjects; and in the bottom of one of them, within Mr. Marton's estate, in Middleton a row of stakes was found, fifteen feet below the surface of the ground placed with mathematical exactness in a right line, at equal distances, and in a perpendicular position, in a field that has been totally covered with moss several yards in depth, even within the last century.

century. A row of stakes was also found, in an inclined position, the same depth, in another pit within Middleton. In a pit dug this summer in an ancient inclosed marsh, belonging to Mr. Bagott, of Overton; the marine plant samphire was discovered in great abundance, and in a good state of preservation, many yards below the surface of the field. From these circumstances it is evident that the sea at some very remote period, has totally inundated the marsh lands in this part of the country at high water. That the stakes above mentioned have been placed there for the purpose of catching fish, seems beyond all doubt, and from this circumstance it is plain, that no very great depth of water had remained at low water. It is also not unreasonable to conclude that the sea has gradually deserted this its ancient course, and that the channel has gradually filled up with sand; but from what cause the clay and the immense quantity of moss that in some places lodges upon its surface has been afterwards formed, cannot be ascertained.

Married.] At Ulverston, Captain Richard Neal, of the brig Betsy, to Miss Elizabeth Askew.—Mr. W. A. Fell, attorney, to Miss F. Harrison, second daughter of Matthew H. esq. of Newland.

At Lancaster, Mr. Robert Skirrow, merchant, to Miss Baines, daughter of Captain B.

At Preston, Robert Robins, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, London, to Miss Ann Eliza Horrocks daughter of Samuel H. esq. M. P. for Preston.—Mr. Joseph Fowler, of Elstob Hall, to Miss Ann Wilcock, of Lea-hall.

At Liverpool, Capt. James Cowing, to Miss Maria Isabella Shaw.—Mr. William Tomlinson, of the customs, to Miss Walton, daughter of Mr. William W. merchant.—Captain Thomas Philips, of the Venus, to Miss Jane Pritchard.—Mr. George Jones, bookseller, to Miss Burton.—Mr. Peter Thompson, merchant, to Miss E. Harding.

At Hoole, Mr. James Palmer, attorney, of Ormskirk, to Miss Greaves of New Bond street, London.

Died.] At Aughton, near Ormskirk, Mr. Richard Brighouse, 100. He has left a widow to whom he had been married 70 years.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Lennard, 68.—Mr. T. Hodson, of the New inn, 31.—Mr. Skelton brother to Mr. John S. of Carlisle. He threw himself from one of the upper windows of the Royal Oak inn, and was so much bruised that he died in a few hours.—Mrs. Whalley.

At Liverpool, Capt Thomas M'Millan, 32.—Mrs. Rawson.—Mr. Robert Jackson, merchant.—Mr. H. Thompson, 45.—Mr. Thomas Fisher, many years commander of a vessel of this port.—Mrs. Owens, 52.—Mrs. Tyrer, 84.—Mr. James Lawson, 16.—Mrs. Scott, 76.—Mr. William Moffit, attorney.—Mr. T. Lowe, attorney.—Mrs. Sillers, wife of Captain John S. of the ship Bootle, and eldest daughter of the late Captain James Johnson.

At Wigan, Mr. Richard Atkinson, portrait painter.

At Upholland, near Wigan, Mr. Peter Gaskell.

At Preston, Mrs. Butler, wife of Richard B. esq.

At Ardwick, Mr. Peel, wife of Lawrence P. esq.—Mrs. Arrowsmith.

At Manchester, Mrs. Alice Eccleston, 81.—Mr. John Irlam.

At Bolton le Sands, Mrs. Sparling, wife of Mr. S. banker, and sister to John Stephenson, esq. banker, of London, 75.

At Audenshaw, near Manchester, Mr. Samuel Arundal, 71.

At Poplar Grove, Mrs. Stanistreet, wife of Mr. S. attorney, and second daughter of the late William Marsh, esq. of Leigh.

At Fazakerly, Captain James Farmer, 36.

At Broughton, near Manchester, Mr. James Stanley.

At Wrightington, near Wigan, Mrs. Cropper, wife of Mr. C. surgeon.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. James Jones, to Miss White.—Mr. William Price, of Mold, Flintshire, to Miss Ann Williams, of Loppington, Salop.

At Tattenhall, Mr. Foden, of Chester, to Fisher of Hatton-hall.

At Knutsford, Mr. James Potter, surgeon, to Miss Mary Dumvile.

At Overton, Mr. Thomas Webster, of Alvanley, to Mrs. Harper.

At Northwich, Mr. Joseph Gibson, to Miss Sarah Banton.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs Hewitt.—Mrs. Hall, 69.—Mrs. Sarah Campbell, 84.

At Great Broughton, Mr. John Hitchcock.

At Ministerly, Mr. William Nealor.

At Kinderton, near Middlewich, Mrs. Bridge, 89.

At Downs Cottage, near Altrincham, Mrs. Whitehead, relict of Mr. John W.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Glossop, Mr. William Pearson, of Board, to Miss Ruth Collier, of Chindley.

At Eyam, Mr. Nathaniel Feusdale, to Miss Martha Mower, of Grindleford bridge.

At Longford, Mr. John Knowles, of Hulland, to Miss Mary Gillman.

At Willington, Mr. T. Riley, to Mrs. Ann Beadsmore.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Richard Rose, 44.—Mr. John Harrison, 72.

At Cronkstone Grange, Mr. Isaac Wheeldon.

At Aughton, Mr. Hoyle, attorney.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Mansfield Mr. Hodginson, of Pinxton mill, Derbyshire, to Miss Hewitt.—Mr. Merryman, to Miss Castle.

At Nottingham, Mr. William Dawson, to Mrs. Moore.—Mr. William Harrison, of Codnor,

nor, to Mrs. Hibbert —Matthew Heath, gent. of Gloucester, to Miss Mary Hulse.

At Rothley, Mr. Josiah Waite, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss Bagueley.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Morley.—Mr. John Cheetham, 27.—Mrs. Barnsdale, a woman of great abilities and industry in trade. She was a principal in the concern of the Nottingham Boat Company, and took an active part in the navigating business upwards of half a century.—Mrs. Ann Pearson, 63.—Mrs. Frances Howard.—Mrs. Kerry, 43.

At Bingham, Mr. Jepson, surgeon, 52.

At Arnold, Mrs. Hawkesley, 75.—Robert Davison, esq

At Wilford, Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. W. of Newark.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Grantham, Lieut. William Gordon, of the first regiment of foot, to Miss Agnes M'Farlane, eldest daughter of James M'F. esq. of Nairn Grove.—Mr. Francis Hand, to Miss Hutchin.

Died.] At Manthorp, near Grantham, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Mr. H.

At Grantham, Mr. T. Wilkins, forty years a schoolmaster there, 76.

At Long Sutton, Mrs. Shillik, wife of John S. gent. of Ickworth Park, Suffolk.

At Fiskerton, Mr. Thomas Taylor, 64.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Hannah.—Miss Elizabeth Woodthorpe, of the Lion and Snake inn, 28.

At Aby, near Louth, Mrs Mary Allcock, aged 100 years and six months. The shirt which she made for her first child served for thirty-nine other children in their infancy.

At Stilton, Mr. T. Gibbs.

At Stamford, Mrs. Luxton, 21.

At St. Martin's Stamford Baron, Mr. Thomas Taylor, of the Sun public-house.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Alderman Burbidge, 58. He served the office of mayor of this borough in 1792, and discharged his public duties with independence and integrity. In private life, he was deservedly esteemed as an affectionate father, a good neighbour, and a sincere friend.—Mrs. Lee, relict of the Rev. John L. rector of Burton Overy.—Mrs. Brown, relict of Thomas B. gent. formerly of Hinckley. In her life time the poor were much benefited by her charity, and she has bequeathed the interest of 200*l.* to the poor widows in Hinckley.

At Belgrave, Mr. R. Fowler of the Talbot inn.

At Thurmaston, Mr. John Walker.

At Rothley, Mrs. Pagett, 60.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hardsworth, Mr. Johnson, of Birmingham, to Miss Hayes.

At Audley, Samuel Barker, esq. of Chorlton-hall, near Manchester, to Miss Ann Smith, Crown Bank.

Died.] At Ipstone, Mr. Joseph Cope, late of the Junction inn, Manchester.

At Basford Cottage, near Newcastle-under-Lyne, Miss Lucy Allcock, youngest daughter of Mr. A. professor of music.

At Great Barr-hall, Miss Scott, only daughter of Sir Joseph S. 14.

At Stoke, upon Trent, Miss Harriet Wayte, youngest daughter of Mr. John W. 13.

At Burslem, Mrs. Hickmann, wife of Mr. H. surgeon. Her death was caused by her gown taking fire five weeks before, during which period her sufferings were most poignant.

At Colwich, the Rev. Winfred Wilton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hornton, Mr. Thomas Watts, of Tysae, to Miss Hannah Watkins

At Coventry, Mr. W. Stevenson, to Miss Ann Bant.

At Higham, Mr. John Colley, of Atherstone, to Miss Martha Reeves, of Litchfield.

Died.] At Warwick, Mrs. Weal, 77.

At Solihull, Mrs. Suckman, of the Golden Lion inn.

At Nuneaton, Mr. Worthington.

At Stretton-under-Fosse, Mr. William Smith.

At Stratford upon-Avon, Mr. James Buthwell, son of Mr. B. clothier and mercer, 16.

At Long Stekington, Mr. Robert Pain, 80.

At Coventry, Mrs. Marriot, wife of Mr. M.

At Willenhall, Mr. R. Eaton.

At Birmingham, Mr. William Allport — Mrs. Collins, 86.—Mrs. Allport, wife of Mr. John A.—Master James Doughty.—Mr. James Hancox.—Mr. John Walford, 60.

At Alverley, Mrs. Hale, 79, and two days afterwards at Stourbridge, her brother, Hungerford Oliver, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ellesmere, Thos. Vaughan, esq. to Mrs. Eliza Vaughan. It is remarkable that, though this lady has been twice married, she has never changed her maiden name.

At Shrewsbury, Henry W. Whitfield, esq. of Canterbury, to Miss Jane Hale, daughter of Robert H. esq. of Netley.

At Barrow, Waldron Hill, esq. of Broomhouse, Worcestershire, to Miss H. Stephens, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. rector of Shineton and Little Wenlock.

At Hopton Wafers, Mr. Golightly, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Skelhorne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. of Liverpool.

Died.] At Oswestry, Mr. Thomas, of Llanwynymaen.—Mrs. Fox.

At Heath-house, Mr. John Rodenhurst, youngest son of Mr. V. R.

At Heath-lane, near Whitchurch, Mrs. Brereton.

At Shrewsbury, Miss Margaret Drinkwater, eldest surviving daughter of Mr. Richard

Richard D. 19.—Mrs. Adams, 85—Mr. Hugh Sayer.

At Bridgnorth, Thomas Barnfield, esq. formerly steward to the late Thomas Whitmore, esq. and one of the aldermen of that borough.—Mrs Miller, wife of Mr. Jas. M. 47.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Amyes, of Sutton, near Tenbury, to Miss T. Bagott.

At Worcester, Mr. M. Michael, to Miss E. Spilsbury.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Scarlet.—Mrs. Langford, 90.

At Upton upon Severn, Miss Bird.

At Bushley Park, Mr. White, jun.

At Knightford Bridge, Mr. Wm. Holyhead, 72.

At Spetchley, Mr. Thomas Ross.

At the Greenway Head, near Tenbury, Mrs. Lowe.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Wm. Lowe, of the Black Horse Inn.

At the Yew Tree, near Ombersley, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Pardoe.

At Tenbury, Mrs. Susannah Wood, a maiden lady, 72.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

On Tuesday, the 25th of August, the annual meeting of the Ross New Reading Society took place, at the Swan Inn in that town, when books to the value of nearly one hundred pounds were disposed of to the respective members. On the close of the sale, a large party of the subscribers dined together at the inn, when the chair was filled by the Rev. Bowen Thickins.

Married.] At Walford, Mr. Lee, of the Bell Inn, Bristol, to Miss Beeston, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Walford and Hope Mansel.

At Weobley, Mr. W. Preece, to Miss Poppleton.

Died.] At Broom, Mrs. Fencott, 45.

At Lower Town, Ashpenton, Mr. Robert Homes.

At Henwood, Lacon Lambe, esq.

At Hereford, Mr. Gibbs, 46.—Miss Margaret Woodhouse.

At Leominster, Mr. Barra, surgeon and apothecary.

At the Vineyard, near Hereford, Mr. D. Powell.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Considerable improvements are making at Cheltenham, where Mr. Thomson has thrown open several acres of his domain for public accommodation, with a drive for carriages and a shady walk all round, which is not less than a mile; he has also constructed the most elegant hot and cold baths, in the true Roman style, for his subjects of Cheltenham. Building is going on rapidly in every direction, yet houses sell as soon as finished. A very beautiful Crescent, near the old wells, is just finished.

Applications are intended to be made in the next session of parliament, for acts for dividing and inclosing the open and common fields and waste lands in the parish of Tewkesbury; and for making a tram or rail road from the head of the canal at the bottom of Combehill, in the parish of Leigh, to Cheltenham; for taking down the Key Bridge at Tewkesbury and erecting a new one, and making a convenient quay or landing-place for merchandize; and for making a railway from Surridge Green to Cinderford Bridge, in the forest of Dean; and for making a railway and a canal from the river Wye, at Lidbrook, in the parish of Ruarden, to Newerne, in the parish of Lidney, together with several collateral railways.

Married.] Mr M. Halling, of London, to Miss E. Cornock, of Blanchworth, near Berkeley.

At Newland, Mr. R. Seaborn, of Berkeley to Miss C. Bradley, of Colford.

At Woodchester, C. Hawker, esq. to Miss Baker, daughter of the late E. B. esq. of Hill-court, Worcestershire.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Charles Cox.—Mr. Joseph Pearce, formerly of Staverton.

At Barnwood, Mrs. Morris, relict of John M. esq. and mother of Robert M. esq. M. P. for Gloucester.

At Sansbury, Mr Green, an opulent farmer.

At Bourton on the Water, Mr. William Palmer, 81

At Brock-end, Miss M. Virtigan.

At Theescomb, near Minchinhampton, Mrs. Townsend, wife of Alexander T. esq.

At Hartpury, Mr. John Tooby.

At Prestbury, Mr. Newbury, sen. many years a respectable tradesman at Cheltenham.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Vernon, wife of T. V. esq.

At Twyning, near Tewkesbury, Mrs. Fextone, wife of the Rev. Geo. F

At Stroud, Lieutenant Delmont, of the 82d regiment of foot, 21. He was shot in a duel by Lieutenant Heazle, of the 3d regiment of Buffs, both being stationed at Stroud on the recruiting service. The cause of the quarrel was an aspersion supposed to have been cast upon the character of a female with whom Lieutenant Heazle was acquainted. The coroner's inquest, after an investigation of eight hours, returned a verdict of wilful murder against the challenger and Lieutenant Sergeant, of the 61st regiment of foot, who was the only second in this unfortunate affair. They have hitherto eluded the pursuit of justice, but the parish of Stroud has offered a reward for their apprehension. The deceased was universally esteemed for his amiable disposition and gentlemanly manners. His father reached Stroud about half an hour after his dissolution; and his distress of mind upon this truly melancholy occasion, was aggravated in no small degree by the circumstance of having lost another promising son a short time

time since, in a similar way, at the Island of Malta, where he was serving with his regiment. The remains of Lieut. D. were interred at Stroud, and an immense concourse of people attended to witness the solemnity.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. E. W. Saword, of East Greenwith, to Miss Sarah Benwell.—The Rev. J. Wilson, dissenting minister, to Miss E. Leverett.—Mr. Eykyn, druggist, to Miss Mary Bennet.

At Witney, T. Bird, esq. of London, to Miss Ann Wright, daughter of the late J. W. esq. of Middle Field.

Mr. John Wright, of Wood Green, Witney, to Miss Collins.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. John Sprigg, son of Mr. Wm. S. supervisor of excise, 25.—Mr. John Townesend, eldest son of the late Stephen T. esq. 20.—Mr. Thomas Booth, of the Swan and Castle public house, 66.——Mr. Quartermaine, upwards of 40 years head butler of St. John's College, 67.—Mrs. Coates, midwife.—Mr. Thomas Stone.—Mr. William Hayes, 66

At Cowley, near Oxford, Mr. Thomas Beedle, 70.

At Souldern, Mrs. Ann Merry, wife of Mr. John M. 28.

At Henley, Miss Maria Bradshaw.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Edward Lloyd Edwards, esq. only son of Edward E. esq of Cerrigluydion, near Ruthin, Denbighshire, North Wales —Mr. John Franks, son of Mr. S. F 21.

At Alconbury Weston, Mrs. Bowker, sen. 84.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Ely, Mr. Christopher Legge, to Miss Greaves.

At Haddenham, Mr. Stephen Isaacson, of London, to Miss Glenton.

The Rev. Richard Boys, of Boxworth, to Miss Graham, of Shelford.

At Cambridge, Mr. Warren, to Miss Collins.

Died.] At Whittlesea, Mr. Sargeant, solicitor, to Miss Alice Smith, daughter of Mr. S. surgeon.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Gillam.—Mr. Joseph Gifford.

At Grancheater, Mr. Howard. 84.

At Benwick in the Isle of Ely, a poor woman of the name of Byson, aged 99 years, who possessed all her faculties, and supported herself by hard labour to the last.

NORFOLK.

On Monday the 23d of June and two following days was held the annual sheep shearing at Holkham, the seat of Thomas William Coke, esq. which was attended as usual by a great number of noblemen, gentlemen, and distinguished agriculturists. On the first day Mr Coke, and his friends, having mounted their horses, proceeded to view the Merino Rams and two-shear prize sheep, in their wool, previous to clipping and exhibiting; they inspected various implements used in husbandry, particularly a plough of Mr. Balls, rode round the farm, and returned to dinner at the mansion, where, about 200 gentlemen partook of the hospitality of the generous proprietor of the domain. After dinner, the company proceeded to the sheep-houses, where the Leicester tups were sold, and the Merino tups let at the following prices:—

	Weight of Wool. lb. oz.	*Price* £.	s.	d.	*Purchasers.*
No. 1....	5 2....	5		0	Captain Becher.
2....	5 7....	3	3	0	Mr. Kett.
3....	8 12....	8	8	0	Mr. J. Creasy.
4....	7 0....	7	7	0	Mr. T. Balls.
5....	8 0....	6	16	6	Captain Becher.
6....	5 12....	3	3	0	Mr. Balls.
7....	4 6....	4	4	0	Ditto.
9....	6 8...	14	3	6	Mr. J. Creasy.
11....	7 3....	2	12	6	Mr. Beevor.
12....	4 10...	27	6	0	Bought in.

The Merino rams were then hired for the season:

	Wool.	£.	s.	d.	*Hirers.*
No. 1 at	7lb. 12oz.	12	1	6	———
2....	8 0....	7	7	0	———
3...	10 4....	9	19	6	Mr. Smith.
4...	12 14....	11	0	6	W. Hoste.

Mr. Coke observed, that he had given this breed of sheep a trial, and that he should continue to do so; and although he begged to be understood not to recommend them himself, he did not wish to impress any person with the idea that they ought not to make a trial by crossing the breed. He noted the astonishing quantity of wool clipped off them, and said its average worth was 4s. 6d. per lb. Three most beautiful Leicester Theaves were purchased by Mr. Bell, at 14l. 3s. 6d.—and the company walked to see as fine a piece of wheat on this light soil as any strong land in the kingdom can produce. Mr Coke observed, it was set with peas the preceding year in one ploughing, and that the crop was 12 coombs per acre, deducting one bushel; that it was then on one ploughing drilled with wheat, at 9 inches distance and had been twice hoed, being very full of red weed or poppy.—On the second day the company proceeded to view the stock of Devon cows, which were greatly admired for their beauty and symmetry; the sheep in the park were also examined, and the sainfoin, which the men were mowing—a most luxuriant crop. They proceeded to the field barn, where they inspected the implements exhibited for trial. The farm-yard was next visited, where the clippers were shearing in the barn South-down sheep, crossed by the Merino and some South-down Leicesters. The prize wethers, Leicester theaves, and Southdown rams were shewn, and their wool inspected. Mr. E. Kett, exhibited a Norfolk hog, bred by Mr. Boltz, of Aldeby, now 18 months old, which he bought some time ago on Norwich hill, for 25s. and is supposed to weigh 40st. (14lbs. to the stone) and with good luck, he expects to fat him up to 55 stone;

stone; his keep at present has not cost more than 1s. 6d. per week. The gentlemen then viewed the crops on the farm and went to dinner. More than 300 of the most distinguished agriculturists, not only of the United Kingdom, but also foreigners, partook of the festivity of the social board. In the afternoon Mr. John Herring produced a very handsome Norwich shawl, made of Southdown and Merino wool, and Mr Paul one of the Merino only. Mr. Herring stated that 117 shawls had been manufactured from 224 pounds of wool; but Mr Coke had four most beautiful shawls made with a single Southdown fleece, weighing only 4lbs. and there was sufficient left to make nearly a fifth, clearly shewing the Southdown wool to be of the greatest value. At six o'clock the party went to the sheep house, where some South down Theaves were sold as follows:

A lot of 10, not numbered, sold at 26l. 15s. 6d. to Mr. O. Butcher.

Number.	*L.*	*s.*	*d*	*Purchasers.*
No. 1—10 sold at	25	5	0	Mr. Postle
3—10	31	10	0	Mr. Micklethwaite
4—10	31	10	0	Mr. Postle
5—10	32	11	0	Mr. Micklethwaite
6—10	32	11	0	Mr. Gotterson
7—10	38	17	0	Mr. Micklethwaite
8—10	42	0	0	Mr. Hill
9—10	45	3	0	Ditto
10—10	35	14	0	Mr. W. Foster
11—10	42	0	0	Mr. Micklethwaite
12—10	47	5	0	Hon. Col. Fitzroy
Southdown Ewes.				
Lot of 5 .. at ..	16	16	0	Rev. H. Wilson
5	16	16	0	J. Ives, esq.

The Southdown rams were then let for the season, and the price at which they were to be hired, and the number distinguishing each sheep were affixed.

SHEARLINGS.

Wt. of Wool. lb. oz.	*Prices.* £.	s.	d.	*Hirers.*
Lot 5—5 4 at	21	0	0	Sir Robert Harland
6—6 7 ..	21	0	0	Mr. Dewing
2—6 0 ..	15	15	0	Mr. Seppings
8—4 10 ..	36	15	0	Mr. Purr
Eighteen Competitors.				
12—.....				Mr. Beck
15—5 2 ..	12	12	0	Ditto
8—4 10 ..	36	15	0	Mr. Hill
Aged Sheep, let as under:				
No 10—4 0 ..	10	10	0	Mr. Hoste
11—5 9 ..	10	10	0	Mr. G. England
15—4 2 ..	12	12	0	Mr. England
16—5 3 ..	12	12	0	Mr. Palmer
2—5 0 ..	15	15	0	Rev. Mr. Wilson
1—5 4 ..	21	0	0	Mr. O. Butcher
5—5 0 ..	31	10	0	Sir Rob. Harland
14—4 2 ..	26	5	0	Hon. Col. Fitzroy
8—5 0 ..	36	15	0	Mr Hill
13—3 10 ..	42	0	0	Mr. Siball
3—6 9 ..	42	0	0	B. Howard, esq.

On the morning of Wednesday, the third day, the following sheep, which had been selected the evening before for the prizes, were shewn in the slaughter house:—Mr. Johnson's Leicester wether—carcase 8st. 6lbs. (14lbs. to the stone); tallow 10½ lbs. skin 13½ lbs. pluck 11½ lbs. Mr. Coke's Southdown wether, 3-shear—carcase 8st. 8lbs, tallow 14½lbs. skin 9½lbs pluck 11lbs. Mr. Coke's Southdown wether 3-shear—carcase 9st. 3lbs. tallow 17½lbs. skin 10lbs pluck 10lbs. Mr. Coke's Southdown ewe, 2-shear—carcase 7st. 10lbs. tallow 4½lbs. skin 8lbs. pluck 9½lbs. Mr. Blyth's Southdown wether, 2-shear—carcase 8st. tallow 12½lbs. skin 9½lbs. pluck 9½lbs. Mr. Blyth's Southdown wether, 3-shear—carcase 6st. 11lbs. tallow 14lbs. skin 6½lbs. pluck 10lbs. About 50 gentlemen then accompanied Mr. Coke to Mr. Osborne Butcher's farm, at Burnham, to inspect a new machine invented to catch flies (or *scabius* beetles) off the turnips, invented by Mr. Paul, of Starston, near Harleston.—After this, the company rode round Mr. Overman's farm, and were much delighted in viewing his flock farm yard stock. At four o' clock 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner, after which, Mr Coke rose and said, that the purposes for which this institution had been formed were fully answered, for it had been able to change the breed of Norfolk sheep, and to prove the great superiority of the Southdown; wool had been much improved in value and quality, and he was happy to observe that many beneficial effects had arisen from their annual meetings. He had now to fulfil a duty which he should ever be proud of performing; this was the distribution of the prizes to those who were actuated by that spirit of emulation which would always be likely to obtain them: —For the best Leicester fat wether, a silver cup to Mr. Johnson, of Kempston, no competitor.—Southdown fat wether, a large silver tankard to Mr. Blyth, of Burnham, no competitor.—For 10 Leicester theaves, Mr Johnson of Kempston, a silver tea pot.—For 10 Southdown theaves, Mr. Waller, of Brenthill, a silver tea pot.—For 2-shear Leicester rams, to Mr. Reeve, of Wighton, a large silver tankard.—Southdown shearling rams. For this prize, a very handsome silver cup; there were seven competitors, and it was adjudged to Mr. Blyth.—Three Norfolk boars were shewn, but none deemed meritorious.—The prizes were then given to those shepherds who had reared the greatest number of lambs from the same quantity of ewes in proportion, viz.—To Geoffrey Bobbett, Mr. Overman's shepherd, for bringing up nearly 22 lambs per score in a flock of 700 sheep, 5 guineas. Mr. Blyth's (of Burnham) had also 5 guineas awarded to him for lambs brought up by him last year. and Mr Bell's shepherd for bringing up nearly 26 lambs per score, out of a flock of from between 3 and 400 ewes, 5 guineas. Mr Coke then said, the original prize of 10 guineas value to be given for the best improvement in agricultural implements, he had increased to 20, from a desire to excite emulation. Mr Ball's inclined plane plough,

it was determined had great merit, but still although the Norfolk plough weighed six stone more Mr. Ball's required as much draught, as was proved by the dinanometer, and therefore was not deemed worthy the prize. The machine for catching flies had met with universal approbation, and the judges had declared it was deserving the reward offered. In presenting it to Mr. Paul, of Starston, Mr. Coke congratulated that gentleman on his success, and hoped it would not be the last time he should have a similar pleasure. Mr. Coke now took leave of the company by expressing his obligations to them for their attendance, and requesting of them and their friends the same favour to be conferred on him at the next Holkham sheep shearing; a favour which he should estimate more highly than any other. The gentlemen then retired to the farm-yard where the sale of Devon cattle commenced, of which were sold for 17, and 1 for 18 guineas.

Southdown tups let.

	Wt of Wool lb. oz.	*Prices.* £. s. d.	*Hirers.*
No. 5	5 14	10 10 0	Mr. Blomfield.
4	5 3	10 10 0	Mr. Parker.
10	5 0	10 10 0	Mr. Tuthill Moore
10	5 0	11 11 0	Mr. Thos. Moore.
7	—	21 0 0	Mr. Postle.
17	6 2	10 10 0	Mr. Hart.

A large company of distinguished agriculturists, amongst whom were the Duke of Bedford, Lord Wm. Russell, and Mr. Coke, paid a visit to Mr. Beck, of West Lexham, and were much gratified with the fertile appearance of his watered meadows, (planned and executed by Mr. Smith) which they considered as patterns highly worthy of imitation.

Married.] At Starston, W. A Judd, esq. of Stamford, Lincolnshire, to Miss Oldershaw, youngest daughter of the late Dr. O. of Stamford.

At Norwich, George Valentine Cox, esq. Bedel of Law of the University of Oxford, to Miss Beckwith, eldest daughter of Dr. B. of Dean's-square, Norwich.

William Bircham, jun. of Reepham, to Miss Bartell, daughter of Mr. B. surgeon, of Holt.

Mr. Turner, surgeon, of Norwich, to Miss Doughty of Harleston.

John Hamilton Roche, esq. of Diss, late captain in the Northumberland fencible infantry, to Miss S. A Strutt, daughter of William S. esq. of Sudbury, Suffolk.

Died.] At Lynn, Mrs. Bagge, wife of Thomas B. esq. and niece to the late Henry Lee Warner, esq. of Walsingham Abbey. Mr. Bagge's health received so severe a shock from his wife's decease that he survived her only four days. They were both in the meridian of life.—Mrs. Burlinson, wife of Mr. B. ship owner, 70.—Mr. B. Nelson, merchant, a distant relation of the never to be forgotten hero of the Nile.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Benyon, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.—Mrs. Webster, wife of Mr. H. W.—Miss Sophia Fisher, sister of John F. esq.

At Norwich, Mr. John Bensley, 60.—Mrs. Mary Hacon, 89.—Mrs. Styleman, sister of the late Rev. Robert S. 79.—Mrs. Sabberton, 80.—Mr. H. Fiddy, 50.—Mrs. Mary Gardiner, 77.

At Denver, near Downham market, Mr. William Collingwood, 61.—Miss Smith, the only daughter of the Rev. John S. of Lopham, in this county, and rector of Hinderclay, in Suffolk.

At Rollesby, Mr A. Docking, 77.

At North Walsham, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Thomas C. esq. 69.

At Attleburgh, on his return from Cromer, Mr. James Hunnybun, of Cambridge, 45.

At Harleston, Miss M. Brown, youngest daughter of Mr. William B.

At Thetford, Mr William Relf, one of the commonalty of the borough, and twin brother of Mr. Alderman R. of the same place, who died in December last, 84.

At Dickleburgh, Joseph Dover, esq. 83.

At Hempnal, Mrs. Huggins, 67.

At Mattishall, Miss Norton.

At Stratton, Mrs. Elizabeth Marsham, relict of Robert M. esq. 69.

At Heigham, T. Rodwell, gent. 58

At Newham, near Harleston, John Wright, gent. 84.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Martin Thomas Cocksedge, esq. of St. Edmund's Hill, to Miss Mary Susanna Leheup, eldest daughter of M. William L. esq.—Mr. George Alderson, bookseller, of Liverpool, to Miss Beeton, of the Greyhound Inn.—Mr William Chinnery, surgeon, to Miss Lucinda Brooks, youngest daughter of the late Isaac B. gent. of Horningsheath Hall.

Edmund Preston, esq. of Yarmouth, to Miss Frances Maria Smith, second daughter of T. S. esq. of East Dereham.

At Woodbridge, Mr. B. Barton, merchant, to Miss Lucy Jessup, daughter of Mr. J. merchant.

Dr. Drake, of Hadleigh, to Miss Rose, of Brettenham.

Died.] At Hessett, Mr. Thomas Jacob, 78.

At Woolpit, Miss Hovell, 24.

At Gislingham, Richard Reeve, esq. surgeon, 68.

At Chellesworth Hall, Henry, the youngest son of Sir Robert Pocklington, 5.

At Ipswich, Miss Mary Ann Lynch, youngest daughter of the late William L. esq. 25.—Miss Clarke, youngest daughter of Mr. C surveyor, 14.—Mrs. Barritt, 66.

At Botesdale, Mrs. Louisa Press, 66.—Mr. Thomas Jarrett, 63.

At Mildenhall, Miss Wing, daughter of Mr. Isaac W. 15.—Mr. James Wing, 33.

At Stowmarket, Robert Midson, gent.

At Great Barton, Mr. Thomas Parsons.

At

At Beccles, Mrs. Aldis, 56.

At Lakenheath, Mr. Anthony Willett, 72.

At Bury, Mr. George Griggs, storekeeper of the newly erected depot, formerly a lieutenant in the West Suffolk militia.—Mrs Mitchell, of the Red Lion Inn She went to bed in apparent good health, but by two in the morning expired, as it is supposed in an apoplectic fit, before medical assistance arrived. —Mrs. Elizabeth Gallant, 76.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Hatfield Peverel, William Tooke, esq. of Cray's Inn, to Amelia, third daughter of the late Samuel Shaw, esq. of St. Crix's in the same parish.

At East Ham, William Morley, esq. of Green Street House, aged 68, to Miss S. Crook, an amiable young woman of colour, 26.

At Little Waltham, Mr. John Beardwell, to Miss Lewin.

At Guestingthorp, William Haydon, esq. of Guilford, Surry, to Miss Margaretta Walker, eldest daughter of Edward W. esq of the former place —Mr. Joseph Howes, of Rochford, to Miss Potter, of Southminster.

Dead.] At Rayne Parsonage, Mrs. Greenhill, widow of the late Thomas G. esq. of Watford, Herts.

At Torrell's Hall, Mrs. Crabb, wife of John C. esq.

At his seat, the Retreat, near Danbury, Thomas Michael Nowell, esq. the eldest branch of the ancient family of the Nowells, of Readhall, near Preston, Lancashire; eminent as a physician and promoter of the vaccine inoculation in the north of France, in which, country he was so much respected, even in the time of Robespierre, that every attention was paid to him, his family, and every person whom it fell in his way to protect. His abilities had such weight with Bonaparte, as to procure him permission to return to England, or traverse France.

At Great Bentley, Mr Thomas Clarke, jun.

At Maldon, Mr Henry Nicholls Pattisson.

At Kelvedon, Mr. Richard King, 50.

At Brick House Farm, Maldon, Mr. Aaron Hurrell, 54.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Richard Hartley, formerly of the Black Boy Inn.—Miss Eliza French, 16.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Leonora Thomas, the lady of John T. esq one of the deputy lieutenants and magistrates of the county, 58. She was the daughter of the late Rear-admiral Godsalve, whose family has long been resident in this county, and was related to the noble family of Athol. She possessed highly accomplished manners, and real goodness of heart.

Mrs. Lugar, wife of the Rev. Marshal L. vicar of Elmstead.

KENT.

The royal military canal from Shorncliffe through Romney-marsh to Cliff-End, Sussex, is now nearly perfected throughout the whole line, and in a course of nearly thirty miles, with only two locks. The towing paths, bridges, and the rampart, are now forming; and at every angle in the line, of which there are about forty, at distances of about half a mile from each angle, it is intended to mount heavy ordnance, in all upwards of eighty pieces.

According to Somner, by a grant made in the year 1227, from the prior and convent of St. Gregory, to the prior and convent of Christ's Church, Canterbury, the latter were to have a water course through the orchard of the former, from their conduit in the North Holmes, to their reservoir in the Cathedral Precinct: which water-course, as the words of the grant express, the prior and convent of St. Gregory, "were to preserve safe and unhurt, in as much as in them lay and to permit the workmen of Christ Church to have free egress and regress, as often as might be necessary, for the care and repair of the same." This right has been preserved, with some trifling interruptions, from the above date until the present period, when, in consequence of the grounds forming the priory having been parcelled out and disposed of, that part, the orchard above referred to, was purchased, and barracks erected thereon. In the course of this work and also in forming the new military road, the leaden pipe was much intersected, and the regular supply of water was so materially obstructed, that on the representation of the Dean and Chapter, and in order to prevent future litigation, the barrack board proffered, at its own expense, to remove the pipe, and replace the same in a direct line from the large conduit, through the new military road into Broad-street. This has, in consequence, lately been carried into execution, under the direction of the Dean and Chapter's surveyor, Mr Jesse White. In tracing the course of the pipe, and respecting the pipe itself, some curious circumstances appeared, which may be considered worthy of record. It would seem, from the make, that that part which led through the orchard of St Gregory, was the pipe originally laid down in 1227. It was very perfect, except in two or three places, which were corroded either by the acidity of the water, or by the urine of animals filtrating through the soil. It was laid in a bed of fine brick earth, in form circular, 3¼ inches in diameter and 2¼ inches the diameter of the bore, with a seam at the top, ridged and jointed, the joints, seam and ridge, burnt together. Connected with this pipe, a branch was discovered leading to the convent of St. Gregory; a circumstance unknown to the Dean and Chapter, and not described in any of their grants. The whole length of pipe which has been removed amounts to 2660 feet. Connected with the large conduit in the North Holmes, from whence the above course takes, are a smaller conduit, in a situation above it, and several drains from the sides of the hills; these the Dean and

an' Chapter, at a considerable expense, are also tracing and improving, and from the judicious management of their Surveyor, will in future receive a considerable augmentation of their water. The pipe leading from the small conduit to the large one, is also of lead, of the same form and construction as that above described, but very much decayed, apparently from the corrosion of the water, or from its being laid on a very broad thin brick.

Married.] At Canterbury, Captain Barnett, assistant quarter master-general, to Miss Monins, eldest daughter of the late John M. esq. of the archbishop's palace.—Mr. James Rickman, merchant, of Staines, Middlesex, to Miss Mary Gorham, daughter of the late Mr. John G. of Willesborough.

At Dover, Mr. J. Evans, to Miss Sayer, eldest daughter of Lieutenant S. of the royal marines.

At Milton next Sittingbourne, Mr. N. Norwood, of Charing, to Miss Whitnall, of Chalkwell.

At Maidstone, John Henry Cochrane, esq. late of the royal navy, to Miss Rebecca Underhill, of Aylesford.

At Tenterden, Mr. James Willmot, wholesale stationer, of Southwark, to Miss Pigram.

Died.] At Southfleet, Peter Rashleigh, esq of Oriel College, Oxford, son of the Rev. Peter R. rector of Southfleet.

At Sydenham, Mrs. Greenwood, 79.—John Jones, esq. of Frankly, near Bradford, Wilts, many years in the commission of the peace, for Wilts and Somerset.

At Goodneston, Miss F. Nash, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward N. 19.

At Eastry, Mr. Samuel Fells, 66.

At West Malling, Mrs. Crampton.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Buttenshaw, a maiden lady —Mr. B. Martin, 84 —Mr. J. Williams.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Sampson, widow of Mr. S. surgeon of that place, and mother of Mr. George S. town-clerk of Deal.

At Sandwich, Mr. William Slaughter, 82.

At Canterbury, Mr John Crowder, 64 — Mrs Jones, wife of Mr. J. keeper of the goal of Westgate.—Mr. William Hullier, of London. 43.—Henry Frederic, the infant son of Major Muller, of the 1st regiment of foot.—Mr. John Crowther.—Mr. D. Shrubsole —Mrs. Halley, wife of Mr. T. H one of the lay-clerks of the cathedral.—Mr. Peter Tivelein, a brother of St. John's Hospital, and one of the oldest bell-ringers of the cathedral.—Mrs. Andrews, 77.—Mr. Thomas Sladden, 40.

Near St. Thomas's Hill, Mr Thomas Court, 84.

At Dover, Mr. James Curling,—Mrs. Adams, 84.—William, son of Mr. Peter Watts, 13.

At Newman Court Farm, near Maidstone, Mr D. Neal, 73.

At Chatham, Mr. Britain, 71.—Mrs Shirley, 57.

At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs Beresford, wife of the Hon. and Rev. the Archbishop of Tuam in Ireland, and mother to Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs Thomas Hope, and Miss Frances, unmarried; she has also left two sons, Clergymen; the youngest married to a daughter of the Earl of Tankerville. This Lady was second daughter of the late John Fitzgibbon, esq. and sister to the late Earl of Clare, Mrs. Grove, late Mrs. Jeffryes, and Mrs Trant, mother to Lady Donally. Mrs. Beresford was a woman of very strong mind, highly improved by education; her manner commanding, but pleasing; and every arrangement in her house and family bespoke her good sense; it might be considered a little state, with an excellent dictator at its head, where magnificence and economy were most happily blended. Mrs. Beresford was forty-four years a wife, and a most interesting example of conjugal affection; her daughters were all married at very early ages, and have proved the most amiable of wives and mothers, worthy of the domestic and virtuous habits in which they were educated. She will be long regretted by her family and friends.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Mackett, 57. At the age of 23, she was considered the principal equestrian performer at Astley's, and was the first person who rode three horses in hand at one time, and jumped over the garter while they were in full speed. She married John Crisp, esq. of Loose, and after his decease, was alternately the sport of good and bad fortune, sometimes enjoying the splendour of affluence, at others suffering under the pressure of poverty; and at last died dependant on the kind offices of well disposed persons who knew her, and who did every thing in their power to tranquillize the last moments of her life.

SURRY.

Died.] At Walton upon Thames, Miss Margaret Frances Ogle, daughter of Colonel O. 20.

At Addlestone, near Chertsey, James Carter, esq. formerly an attorney of Bishopsgate Street, London.

At Merton, Miss Charlotte Lindsay.

SUSSEX.

Application is intended to be made to parliament during the next session, for Acts for the following purposes: for inclosing and dividing the commons and waste lands in the manor of Thakeham; for inclosing the open fields, commons, &c. in the parish of West Tarring and for making a turnpike road from the Brighthelmstone, and Cuckfield turnpike-road, near Pyecombe Church, to Stapleford Common, to join the turnpike road there which leads from Cuckfield to Crawley, and a branch from it from the bottom of Pyecombe Dale, in the parish of Newtimber, to join the Henfield turnpike-road near Poynings Common.

The new fair at Brighton was opened on the appointed day, on the extensive levels north of the town. Early in the morning upwards of 13,000 prime South Down sheep and lambs were

were penned. The fair as was generally expected, was attended by many principal breeders and agriculturists from most parts of the kingdom. The sale was brisk at the following prices —South Down tups, from 5l. 5s. to 15l. 15s stock ewes, 33s. to 42s; ewe lambs, 20s. to 30s. wethers, 35s. to 40s; wether lambs, 16s. 6d. to 24s. The above was a more rare and fine collection from the South Down flocks than was ever before exhibited, and promises to become one of the best fairs in this part of the kingdom. Nearly 200 gentwho attended the fair, dined together at the Old Ship, where an excellent dinner was provided for the occasion.

On the 2d of September, a piece of ground at Brighton, measuring about 216 by 110 feet, was consecrated as a place of interment by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, the original spot round Brighton church being found too limited for the numerous burials which the increased population of that place must necessarily create.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Waters, yeoman, of Warbleton, to Miss Ann Dunk, of Brighton.

Died.] At Chichester, Mrs. Lane, wife of William Lane, esq of the Minerva Office, Leadenhall Street. This Lady, who, to an excellent education, added a well informed and polished mind, has been, for several years a promoter of literature. In manners she ingratiated herself with a circle of numerous acquaintance; among her friends, her social disposition and hospitality were proverbial. Her family and servants loved her with a sincere affection, and she has left a disconsolate husband to mourn his irreparable loss.

At Brighton, Richard Johnson, esq. of the civil service of the East India Company.—Major Alexander Macfarlan, of the East India Company's service.—James Hawkins, esq. of Croydon.

At Lewes, Francis Whitfield, esq. banker, 61.

At Pixton Hall, John Withers, esq,

At Hastings, the Rev. Richard Solway Booth.

At Patcham, Mr Richard Hamshar; he was superintending his workmen in the field, and betrayed not the slightest symptoms of indisposition, till he dropped down and expired.

At Seddlescomb, near Battle, Mr. Samuel Wheeler, surgeon and apothecary.

At Barcomb, ——— Humphrey, esq. father of Captain H. of the corps of gunner drivers, to whom he was on a visit.

At West Town, Mrs. Borrer, wife of William B. esq.

At Chichester, Mr. Peter Allen.

HAMPSHIRE

Application is intended to be made in the next session of parliament, for an act for inclosing the open fields, commons, and wastes, in the parish of Portchester.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Mrs Steward, wife of Ambrose. H. S. esq. of Ipswich.—Matthew Wood, esq.—Richard Veale, esq. formerly storekeeper of the ordnance department of this port.—Mrs Bird, wife of T. Y. B. esq.—Sir Robert Chalmers, bart. commander of the Alexandér Lazaretto, at the Mother Bank. He is succeeded in his title by his son Lieut. C. of the royal navy.

At Winchester, James Rivers, esq. 86.—The Rev. John Woodbourn, sen. rector of Rumney and Littleton, 62.—Mrs. Crabb.

At Andover, Mrs. Lucas, 82.—Henry Festing, esq. an alderman of the borough.

At Shidfield Lodge, Mrs. Bligh, wife of Captain B. of his Majesty's ship Alfred.

At Gately, Mr. William Gale.

At Wallop, Mrs. Blunt, wife of James B. esq.

At Clanvill, near Weyhill, the Rev. Mr. Lockton.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. J. Calde, of Clifton, to Miss Ann Whitlick.

Died.] At Chippenham, Mrs. Sandy, wife of Mr. S. printer.

At Bradford, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. P. surgeon, whose marriage is recorded in our last number.

At Hassage, near Philip's Norton, Mr. John Bethell.

At Barford, near Wilton, Mr. William Crouch, 69.

At Wanborough, Mr. Anthony Hart, a singularly parsimonious character. He had secreted 13 or 1400 guineas in or about his dwelling house, without instructions or directions to any person where to find them.

BERKSHIRE.

Married] Mr. F. Loder, of Tilchurst, to Miss Warner, of Pangbourn.

Mr. Bew, surgeon, of Thatcham, to Miss Matthews, of Frilsham.

Mr. Richard Parsons, of Blewberry, to Mrs. Viner, of Hungerford.

At Reading, Mr. Clark, of Swallowfield, to Miss Stone.—The Rev. A. Sturt, of Hereford, to Miss Sarah Clarke.

Died.] At Newbury, Miss Read.—Mr. Chamberlain.—Mr. Chark.

At Reading, Mr. Benjamin Ayliff.—Miss Eliz. Higgs.—Mr. Thomas Monday.

At Binfield, General Wm. Rowley, colonel of a battalion of the 60th regiment, and youngest son of the late Sir William R.

At Abingdon, Mr. Thomas Nash, attorney, one of the coroners for this county.

Near Newbury, in the Southampton and Oxford stage coach, on his return from the Isle of Wight, Mr. Thomas Bayley, of Marlborough.

At Hungerford, Mr. Thomas Morris, of the White-Hart Inn.

At Three Mile Cross, Shinfield, Mrs. Body.

At Caversham, Mr. Brown.

At Speenhamland, Mr. Giles.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Not many days since, an elegant tessellated Roman pavement was discovered, at Wellow, near Bath, nearly adjoining one which was there

there found in 1757. It is situated in a field near to the village, belonging to W. Gore Langton, esq. who, we are happy to learn, has directed every necessary precaution to secure it from the despoiling hand of the multitude, in order to promote the further researches of the antiquary. A description, accompanied by an accurate engraving, will appear in the ensuing number of the Antiquaries' Magazine.

Married.] At Binegar, John Greenhill, esq. of Downside house, to Miss Bovet, grand daughter of the late Lord Francis Seymour, dean of Wells, and cousin to his Grace the Duke of Somerset.

At Trowbridge, Miss Mortimer, eldest daughter of the late F. H. Mortimer, esq. to Joseph Williams, esq. of the Royal Marines, Portsmouth.

At Bath, Captain James Butterfield, of Charlestown, Cornwall, to Miss Townsend.—Sir Charles Alston, bart. to Mrs. Pigot, widow of Col. P. and niece of General Johnson.

At Clifton, Captain Calland, of the Glamorgan militia, to Miss Forbes, second daughter of the late Thomas F. esq.

At Stogumber, J. S. Ling, esq. surgeon, to Miss Marsh, daughter of C. M. esq.

At St. Desmond's church, Thomas Bond, esq. of Wellington, to Miss Morle, third daughter of Mr. Richard M. of Williton.

At Marshfield, Lieut.-colonel Luttrell, to Miss Cave Brown, eldest daughter of John Cave B. esq. of Stretton-en-le-Fields, Derbyshire.

Died.] At Bath, Miss Isabella Courtenay, second daughter of Colonel C.—Mr. Daniel Wait.—Mr. Charles Withington, 76.—Mrs. Hellings.—Miss Shute.—Mrs. Vowel, relict of Major V.

At Bristol, Mr. Joseph Hinton, 80.—Mrs. Rose, wife of Mr. John R. printer.—Mrs. Jane Powell.—Mrs. Ann Bowring.—Miss Nielson.—Mr. John Price, an officer in the excise.—Mr. Butler Symons, wine merchant.—Mr. John Room, son of Mr. James R. merchant.—Mrs. Master, relict of Leigh M. esq. of Codnor, Derbyshire.

At Gillingham, Mrs. Earle, wife of the Rev. Wm. E. and sister of the Rev. Wm. Lisle Bowles.

At East Lidwood, Mr. Richard Nash.

At Shepton Mallett, Mrs. Hole, a maiden lady.

At Wells, Mrs. Eliz. Salmon, 85.

At Stowey-house, near Bridgewater, Lady Stuart, wife of Lord W. Stuart, of the royal navy, son of the Marquis of Bute, 25. Her ladyship was daughter of the first Lord Hawarden, and has left issue one daughter.

Mrs. Catherine Bliss, sister to the late Rev. Mr. Bliss, rector of Frampton-Cotterell.

At Clifton, Anne Albina, third daughter of Wm. Fowler, esq. of Newnham, Gloucestershire.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Radipole Church, James Weston, esq. of London, to Miss Ann Crouch, second daughter of John C. esq. of Weymouth.

At Symondsbury, John Radcliffe Bond, esq. eldest son of John B. esq late of Flockton, Yorkshire, to Miss Turner, daughter of Mr. T. of Hopton, near Huddersfield, attorney

Died.] At Cerne, Mr. Conway, many years a respectable woolstapler.

At Beaminster, Mr. Robert Pope, 20.

At Marnhull, the Rev Harry Place, jun.

DEVONSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to build a new bridge of iron at Plymouth across the Lara, at the head of Catwater. This will be a great convenience to the inhabitants of both sides of the water. Mr Alexander, civil engineer to the Prince of Wales and the Trinity-House, has been driving piles to ascertain the firmness of the foundation, which is said to be very good, though nearly thirty feet deep, through sand and mud.

On the 22d of August, the foundation stone of the new Bridewell intended to be built adjoining the Devon county goal at Exeter, was laid by the committee of magistrates, to whose care the erection of the edifice is entrusted.

Notice has been given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an act for the better rebuilding the town of Chudleigh, and for cleansing and improving the said town, and the streets, lanes, and passages thereof; and for determining differences with respect to the scites of houses and buildings burnt down or destroyed by means of the late dreadful fire there; and for settling boundaries of property; and preventing future danger by fire in the said town.

The nobility and gentry of the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, have opened a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Lieutenant-general Simcoe, in the cathedral of Exeter, in order to express the sense they entertain of his services and character, and of the essential support and assistance which the civil authorities and the military resources of the western district received from him during the period of his command. This project is patronized by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has subscribed 100l. towards the execution of it.

Married.] At Tavistock, Wm. Salusbury, esq. a captain in the Royal Miners Militia, and second son of the Rev. Sir Henry Trelawney, bart. to Miss Patience Carpenter, only daughter of John Phillips C. esq. of Mount Tavy.

At Tiverton, Charles Osmond Osmond, esq. to Miss Foulkes, eldest daughter of J. D. F. esq. of Medland.

At

At Barnstaple, Wm. Prole, esq. of Georgeham, to Miss Rebecca Watson, daughter of Mr. W. wine merchant.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Ann Luggar, 86.

At Milverton, Mr. Joseph Blake Spurway, attorney.

At Crediton, Mrs. Holman, wife of Mr. Henry H. surgeon.

At Dartmouth, Arthur Holdsworth, esq. many years governor of the castle at that place.

At Plymouth, Miss Hancock.

At Coryton, the lady of Wm. Tucker, esq.

At West Alvington, near Kingsbridge, the Rev. Thomas Pyle, 92.

At Barnstaple, Mrs. Tolver, wife of Captain T.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Hilary, Wm. Cornish, esq. of Marazion, to Miss Cole, daughter of the late Captain C. of his Majesty's ship La Revolutionaire.

At Truro, Mr. William Pollard, of Bristol, to Miss Buckland.

At Falmouth, Mr. Thomas Vallier, purveyor of the troops stationed there, to Miss Jane Cornish, youngest daughter of Mr. William C.

Died.] At Bougehere, Mrs. P. James, wife of Dr. J. of George street, Hanover-square.

At St. Ives, Mr. Thomas Slade, many years an eminent attorney, and town clerk of this borough.

At Harlyn, Mr. Thomas Henry Peter, R. N. son of —— Peter, esq.

At Truro, Mr. George Reynolds.

WALES.

The improvements at present going forward at Bangor, will soon make that place one of the most complete towns in North Wales. It is increasing in size more rapidly than any place of its class in the united kingdom.

The Bishop of St. Asaph is making several alterations and improvements about the exterior of the cathedral belonging to that diocese. A new bridge is building at St. Asaph, which will be a great convenience in shortening the approach to that city, and obviate the danger which presents itself on the present old dilapidated bridge.

A vein of copper ore has been discovered on Colonel Brigstocke's estate, between Llanelly and Kidwelly, in Carmarthenshire, which has every appearance of being what is technically termed a strong vein: several tons of the ore have been already raised, and the quality is found so good, that 27l. per ton has been offered and refused.

John Macnamara, esq. has commenced opening the valuable veins of stone-coal on his estate at Cwmgelin, which are computed capable of producing an immense quantity of the true Gwendrath coal, and also of the Race iron-stone. A large strata of pure fire-clay has been discovered, which, on trial, has proved to be of the first quality. The spirited manner in which this gentleman has commenced his operations, will, by the ensuing spring, prove of the greatest utility to the consumers of those articles. A tram-road is now making, to join that belonging to the Carmarthenshire rail-road company.

Married.] At Tenby, H. Barnes, jun. esq. of the Fort, near Whitchurch, Herefordshire, to Miss Richards, third daughter of Solomon R. esq. of Salsborough-house, Wexford, Ireland.

Iltid Nicholl, esq. of Ham, near Cowbridge, to Miss Bond, of Usk, Monmouthshire.

At Carmarthen, Thomas Morris, esq. banker, to Miss Maria Thornton.

Died.] At Tenby, the eldest daughter of Charles Norris, esq.

At Troy House, near Monmouth, Lewis Richards, esq. many years steward to the Duke of Beaufort.

At Pen-y-maes, Carmarthenshire, Henry Lucas, esq. 73.

Stephen Meire, esq. a justice of the peace for the county of Montgomery.

At Llwynbarried, Radnorshire, Mrs. Evans, relict of Morgan E. esq. 53.

At St. Alban's, Glamorganshire, Mrs. Amey Dunn, relict of Joseph D. esq. of Westmoreland, Jamaica, and late of Newton-house, Glamorganshire.

At Abergavenny, Mrs. Gabb, relict of James G esq.

At Wyesham, near Monmouth, Mr. Owen Tudor, many years a respectable bookseller in that town.

At Ty Maur, near Denbigh, Mr. Foulk Roberts, attorney, 54.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Moy, county of Clare, Mr. Thomas Haggerty, farmer. He completed his 107th year on the 20th of July last, and never knew what sickness was till a week previous to his dissolution. He possessed all his faculties in great vigour to the last.

In Dublin, Richard Dawson, esq. representative in parliament for the county of Monaghan. He was the eldest son of the celebrated Dick Dawson, as he was familiarly called, who was assassinated in 1782, when walking in his demesne; and nephew and heir to the title and estates of Lord Viscount Cremorne. Mr. Dawson had a seat in the Irish parliament, and had been returned to all the imperial parliaments since the union. As a senator he was an independent assertor of every measure which he conceived would promote the interests of this country, and was an uniform advocate for the entire emancipation of the Catholics of this kingdom, which he conceived was the only medicine that could heal all the disorders that affected his native land. Mr. D commanded a corps of cavalry, and another of infantry, raised in the barony of Dartrey, which forms the second title of the head of the family. He married the beautiful Miss Graham, daughter of Colonel G. who, with one son and two daughters, survive to deplore his loss.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN our Report of August last, we gave the arrival and particulars of the East India Fleet from China, &c. with the particulars of their cargoes. It is with much pleasure we now announce the arrival of another fleet, for whose safety there were some fears, being nearly six weeks out of time. They consist of thirteen ships, viz.—The Harriot, Monarch, Sovereign, and Alexander, from Bengal; Lord Castlereagh, Asia, and Bengal, from Bengal, Fort St. George, and Colombo; Earl St. Vincent, from Bombay, Anjengo, and Calicut; Lord Nelson, from Bengal, and Tellicherry; Lady Jane Dundas, Walthamstow, and Hugh Inglis, from Bengal, and Prince of Wales's Island; and Huddart, from Bombay. Their cargoes are as follow, viz.—

	Pieces.	
Bengal Goods, Muslins	42,312	
Ditto Calicoes	157,804	
Ditto Prohibited do.	68,739	
Madras Goods, Calicoes	91,640	
Ditto Prohibited do.	42,734	
Bombay Goods, Calicoes	5,891	
Ditto Prohibited do.	101,085	making together 509,705 Pieces.
Raw Silks, Bales 1,023		lbs. 152,850
Saltpetre, Bags 35,200		47,016
Sugar, Bags 15,300		27,893
Cochineal, Chests 39		7,800
Opium, Chests 30		4,800
Pepper		1,618,105
Hemp, Bales 241		648
Specimens of Copper Ore Bags		316
Nutmegs		213,601
Cloves		90,853
Cinnamon		302,567
Mace		44,870

SUBSCRIPTION INVESTMENT.

Bales		316

PRIVILEGE GOODS.

Indigo	Chests	3,651
Cotton Wool	Bales	1,584
Privilege Goods	Ditto	53
Cotton	Ditto	1,071
Gum Tragacanth	Chests	12
Ditto Arabic	Ditto	396
Rhubarb	Ditto	30
Raw Silk	Bales	82
Bullock Hides	Number	13
Castor Oil, and Green Ginger	Jars	36
Safflower	Chests	30
Ginger	Ditto	174
Gum Animi	Ditto	30
Pepper	Bags	600
Gall Nuts	Ditto	21

Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The East India Company's Tea Sale is now going on. The prices are very favourable, considering the large quantities of goods lately arrived by these last fleets. 6,020 bags of East India sugar sold this month from 21s. 6d. to 64s. per cwt. according to quality. 30,000 bags rough saltpetre sold from 50s. to 52s 6d per cwt. prompt 4th of December next. 1,252 bales sun hemp sold from 33s. to 47s. per cwt. 134 bales ordinary ditto, from 24s. to 29s. 6d. per cwt. prompt 8th of January, 1808.

The sales of West India produce continue dull, for the reasons we have already assigned, and the quantity on hand and in the West India Dock is immense. However, the following public sales have taken place since our last report, viz.

By Mr. A. Samuda, 300 hhds Coffee, from 100s. to 113s. per cwt.
By W. Anderson, 150 hhds. Coffee, from 50s. to 128s. per cwt.
By Kymer and Co. 1,020 bags West India Cotton, from 1s. $5\frac{5}{8}$d. to 1s. $8\frac{3}{4}$d. per lb.
By Blache and Co. 100 bags Pimento, from 9d. to $9\frac{7}{8}$d. per lb.
By Kymer and Co. 45 tons Camwood, from 51l. to 52l. per ton.
By Ditto, 65 tons Logwood, from 15l. to 15l. 10s. per ton.
By Ditto, 92 casks 344 bags Coffee, from 91s. to 130s. per cwt.
By Ditto, 100 bags Cochineal, from 20s. to 27s. 9d. per lb.
By Ditto, 125 hhds. 4,886 gallons Coffee, from 90s. to 126s per cwt.
By Tyers and Co. 251 hhds. 50 bales, and 39 bags Coffee, from 94s. to 124s. per cwt.

By Blache and Co. 352 hhds. 31 bales, and 602 bags Coffee, from 80s. to 120s. per cwt.

By the foregoing it will be perceived that there has not been a sale of either of the two principal imports from the West Indies, namely, rum and sugar; in fact, it would be useless at this time to force a sale of either. We, however, sincerely hope to see the sugar market soon in its usual flourishing state, as the bounty on that article for exportation is now before Parliament. Cotton wool still continues flat in the market, and in very little demand.

American produce has not risen in our market, notwithstanding the differences which exist between the two countries at present, and which we have no doubt will be amicably adjusted very soon.

It is proposed, we understand, by the American Government, that proper agents or officers shall be appointed in every commercial port, in each country, before whom all complaints shall be heard and adjusted, and every seaman given up to that nation to which he is found to belong. According to the American laws, every captain of an English vessel is liable to a fine of 1000 dollars for every American seaman found on board of his ship. The fine, we are informed, was paid in the case of the Esther, an English vessel, which took some Americans on board. Now it is but fair and just, we think, that some such law should be enacted in this country, and that both Governments shauld be placed on an equal footing. It is computed that there are in the American trade upwards of 30,000 British seamen, and that this country has in its employ 15,000 American seamen, leaving a balance against us of the latter number. The President of the United States of America has ordered, by proclamation, the Congress to meet on the 28th of October, then to take into consideration "*great and weighty matters*," which occasion the convening of this extraordinary meeting.

At Worcester market a few pockets of new Hops were sold at from 5l. 10s. to 6l. 12s. per cwt. As yet very little done at Canterbury market in the article. Some bright samples have been produced, but their number will be greatly lessened by the effect of the late winds and rain. The old duty is laid at 80,000l. In Yorkshire, and the West of England, our cloth and woollen manufactures are in the most flourishing state; the export of them to Ireland is very considerable, as a few days ago the duty on British manufactured woollens paid at Dublin amounted, in one day only, to 6,300l.! while the duty on goods of every description exported on the same day from that city, amounted to 38l. odd shillings. We wish sincerely that we could say as much of the Manchester manufactures, which, for a want of export to the Continent, remain dull, with very large stock of finished and unfinished goods on hand in the merchants' and manufacturers' warehouses.

The Whale Fisheries have been very successful, as most of the ships are arrived full. In consequence of the present additional curb on trade to the north of Europe, added to the approach of winter, we may naturally expect at no great distance a rise of every article imported from those parts, notwithstanding the market is at present well stocked with skins, rags, wool, &c. &c. Large quantities of oak bark have lately been brought to market from Holland, Flanders, and Saxony, which meets with a dull sale, although some of it is very good; the water-side warehouses are well stocked with it, but it has been asserted that the French Government have now totally prohibited its exportation in future; therefore *that*, among other things, will become valuable and profitable to the holders of it.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.	Sept 18.
Hamburgh..	34 2	34 2 ..	34 2....
Altona	34 3	34 3 ..	34 3 ..
Amsterdam	35 9	35 9 ..	35 9 ..
Paris	24 10	24 10 ..	24 18 ..
Leghorn....	50¼	50¾	51 ....
Naples	42	42	42.....
Genoa	45½	45½	45½ ....
Lisbon	64½	64½	64½ ....
Oporto	64	63¾	63¾ ....
Dublin	10¾	10¾	10¾ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s per cwt.
—— Essex, 5l. to 5l. 16s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 5l. to 6l. per cwt.
——— Sussex, 5l to 5l. 14s. per cwt.
——— Farnham, 6l. to 7l per cwt.
The above are prices of last years hops.
New hops, 5l. 10s. to 6l 12s. per cwt
The average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, ending Sept. 11, is 34s. 8d¼. per cwt.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in September, 1807, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 25, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.—The Coventry Canal, 525l. the last half yearly dividend was 14l. nett per share.—Grand Junction, 90l. 88l. 90l.—Ellesmere, 55l.—Ashby de la Zouche, 24l.—Kennet and Avon, original shares, 20l.—Crinan, 7l.—Rochdale, 40l.—Croydon, 35l. per share.—West India Dock Stock, 145l. to 146l. per cent.—East India Dock, 124l.—London Dock, 113l.—Commercial Road, 120l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 112l. per cent.—Imperial Assurance, 10l. per cent premium.—Rock Life Assurance, 6s. to 7s. premium.—East Middlesex Water Works, 40l. per cent premium.—West Middlesex ditto, 11l. 10s. to 12l. 10s. premium.—Southwark Brewery, 2l. per share premium.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE harvest is in general finished, and has been for sometime past in early districts. The fineness of the weather, and plenty of hands, contributed much to expedition and dispatch. The crops of Wheat were good; Barley and Oats much better than were expected. Beans and Peas very indifferent; a total failure of the latter was experienced in some counties. In England and Wales, Wheat averages per quarter 71s. 2d.—Barley, 38s. 7d.—Oats, 29s. 3d.

Clover for seed, and second crop for hay, either mown or ready for the scythe, yield a good swath.

There is much land already sown with winter tares, and rye, and many acres of wheat stubbles turned in and sown with turnips, as spring feed for ewes and lambs. The lands fallowed this summer for wheat have been well managed, are in a state of great forwardness, and the sowing already commenced. Eddishes and the pastures look well, affording a good bite. But the too general failure of turnips, in the principal turnip counties, where the crops have suffered from the mildew, and the recent reduction of prices in the fat-cattle market, have essentially affected the sale of lean stock, at the late fairs, which although abundantly supplied with Welch, Scotch, and Irish beasts, shewn in very fair condition, experienced dull sales: the graziers, having suffered much loss in feeding this summer, are slow and cautious in making purchases for the next. In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 3s. to 4s. per stone of 8lb; Mutton, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. Pork, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

Weaned foals and cart colts sell well, as do small porkers. Butter and cheese are much lower at the late fairs.

Hop-picking is going on with great spirit, and the crop turns out better than was expected. The winter crops of potatoes promise well, both for quantity and quality. Apples, plums, &c. have been sent to market in great abundance.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE have not received either the Botanist's Repository, or the Paradisus Londinensis for this month, consequently our present Report can contain no account of these publications.

In the Botanical Magazine we have 1. Anthericum *revolutum*; a Native of the Cape of Good Hope, and well distinguished from either species in this genus, by the segments of the Corolla being rolled back. 2. Moræa *bituminosa*; another Cape plant, very nearly allied to Moræa *Viscaria*, and which Mr. Gawler seems to preserve as a distinct species, only in compliance with the opinion of other botanists. The Author takes the present opportunity of acknowledging an error he fell into with respect to the filaments of the last-named plant, which he formerly described as connate, whereas he finds from examination, that they are really distinct. 3. Albuca *physodes*. Also a native of the Cape, but Mr. Gawler does not think Willdenow justified in setting down Anthericum *marginatum*, of Thunberg, as a synonym of this plant. 4. Moræa *tenuis*. The southern extremity of Africa is more prolific in bulbous plants, than any other known part of the globe. This has been considered as a variety of *tricuspis*, by Jacquin, nor does Mr. Gawler seem to think them really distinct. 5. Linum *hypericifolium*. We have here another figure of this newly introduced species, of which the last month afforded us two. A different cultivation probably occasioned a variety in the habit of Mr. Loddiges plants, and those of Mr. Bell, from whose collection the figure in the Paradisus Londinensis, and that in the Botanist's repository were both taken: the present one gives us more the idea of an Alpine plant, being much less branched, and the flowers more compact. With respect to the comparative merit of the drawings, indisputably the palm must be given to the pencil of Mr Edwards. While the Botanical Magazine shall continue to possess exclusively, the talents of this excellent artist, it certainly need fear no rival. It seems doubtful from Dr. Sims's account, whether this be not in reality a mere variety of Linum *hirsutum* of Linnæus, or at least of Clusius's plant, which is given as a synonym of that species.

Botanists seem to have had great difficulty in determining the natural order to which Linum belongs; Linnæus classed it with his *Gruinæ*; Jussieu, hesitatingly added to it his order of *Caryophylleæ*, to which latter class, Mr. Salisbury, who has perhaps studied the natural orders more than any botanist in this country, seems more determinately to unite it, and yet afterwards acknowledges some difficulties, which lead him to doubt if it belong to any natural order at present established at all. To us, perhaps from looking at these matters too superficially, the affinity of Linum with the *caryophylleæ*, does not appear very striking, and we imagine that we can discover more points of resemblance, especially in regard to the structure of the seeds, with some of the plants collected by Linnæus in his order of *Gruinæ*, as with Oxalis and Fagonia more particularly, though the latter is referred by Jussieu to his *Rutaceæ*. Linum has also some characters which approximate it to the natural order of *Malvaceæ*; the filaments are frequently united at the base, and although less numerous, are with respect to the styles similarly arranged; in the present species too, the petals fall off united by their claws, and the styles are grown into one body at the lower part; and the abundance of insipid mucilage, which the seeds afford in this genus, shows an approximation in the qualities; but the want of the curled embryo keeps it distinct. 6. Cardiospermum *Halicacabum*. The chief

curiosity

curiosity of this plant lies in the seeds, which are very nearly globular, of a black colour, on one side of which, at the hilum or place of attachment of the seed, is a beautiful white heart-shaped spot, from whence the name of the genus is derived. 7. Pæonia *peregrina* of Philip Miller, here considered to be distinct from any of the Linnean species. 8. Polygala *Senega*. The American Rattle snake root, supposed to be a cure for the bite of that venomous serpent, from which it derives its name. Dr. Sims remarks, that as this plant evidently possesses very active powers, its virtues deserve to be more accurately examined, than they have hitherto been.

English Botany, besides six Lichens, one Moss and one Jungermannia, contains 1. Prunus *domestica*, or wild Plum tree, hardly a distinct species, as the author allows, from P. *insititia* 2 Pyrus *communis*, found wild at Cuckfield, in Sussex, by Mr. W. Borret, but is very common in many other parts of the island. 3. Fragaria *sterilis*. Most botanists have united this plant to Fragaria, notwithstanding its want of a succulent receptacle to the seeds. It has lately been proposed to add it to Comarum, its affinity, with which genus Dr. Smith had remarked in his Flora Britannica; but the succulent or dry state of the receptacle does not of itself seem sufficient to divide the genus. From Potentilla it is distinguished principally by the smoothness of the seeds. In a case of difficulty, the habit should always have great weight, and in this respect it is altogether a Fragaria. 4. Orobanche *rubra*, a new species of this curious genus, discovered by John Templeton, esq. in August, 1805, growing plentifully on the basaltic rock of Cave hill, near Belfast, in Ireland, where specimens of it were also gathered by Mr. Rees, of Paternoster-row, and communicated by him to Dr. Smith. The flowers are powerfully sweet-scented, resembling the Honey-suckle or Pink. The specific character of this acquisition to the Flora of the British isles, is as follows. *Stem* simple. *Corolla* tubular; its upper lip cloven; lower in three nearly equal Segments. *Stamens* fringed on one side at the base, *germen* and *style* at their summits. *Bractes* solitary.

We have to announce the first number of a new work on the Fuci or Sea-weeds, by Dawson Turner, esq. It contains six coloured engravings in royal quarto, with descriptions both in Latin and English, a complete synonimy and observations on the history of each species. The author has paid particular attention to the physiology and the diversities of fructification, with a view of hereafter dividing the marine algæ into distinct genera. The present number contains, 1. Fucus *Banksii*; found on the shores of New Holland. 2. F. *volubilis*; in the Mediterranean Sea. 3. F. *canaliculatus*, on the British shores. 4. F. *distichus*, in the North sea. 5. F. *rotundus*, on the British shores. 6. F. *lumbricalis*; on the British shores. Instead of seeking his subjects from all parts of the world, we would advise the Author to confine himself at first to such species as are found on the shores of England; or even were his first numbers to contain such only as are to be met with at one of the principal watering places, he, or his bookseller, might find his advantage in it; for among the rich inhabitants of the metropolis, who resort to these places, many pass part of their idle time in collecting the different sea-weeds that the shores produce; and in an age when some ideas of scientific arrangement are more generally diffused than formerly, it may be expected that many will be pleased with an opportunity of showing their knowledge, by being able, aptly to apply the proper names to their collection, which will occasion a greater demand for the work than can be expected from all the Cryptogamists in Europe combined.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

Ye swains now hasten to the hazel bank;
Where, down yon dale, the wildly-winding brook
Falls hoarse from steep to steep. In close array,
Fit for the thickets and the tangling shrub,
Ye virgins come. For you their latest song
The woodland raise; the clustering nuts for you
The lover finds amid the secret shade;
And, where they burnish on the topmost bow,
With active vigour crushes down the tree;
Or shakes them ripe, from the resigning husk,
A glossy shower.

DURING the whole of the month, from the 19th of August to the 19th of September, the weather has been seasonable. Very little rain has fallen. The harvest is entirely housed, except the Buck-wheat; and, on the whole, in a most excellent state. In the beginning of September we had some boisterous weather, which lasted for a few days. During the night of the 12th of September, the frost was so severe as to injure many of the tender garden-plants; and in the following morning the tops of the potatoes were all observed to be drooping and blackened by it. In the middle of the day the sun is yet very powerful.

August 27. On looking at some old willow trees, I observed, by the recently gnawed wood in the holes of their trunks, that the caterpillars of the goat-moth (*phalæna cossus* of Linnæus) were at work in the interior. These caterpillars, which are about as thick as one's little finger,

finger, are oftentimes very injurious to young willows, on the wood of which they subsist. They bore into them deep and wide holes, in various directions. This injury might, at least in some measure, be prevented, were the females previously to laying their eggs, (about the latter end of June,) to be picked off the trees and destroyed. They are of considerable size, and easily seen.

The salmon fishing in the rivers is ended, after a tolerably successful season. It however still goes on about the sea coasts, and in the mouths of the harbours.

The Atherines or Southampton smelts (*atherina hespetus* of Linnæus), and the sand launces or wreckle, (*ammodytes tobianus*), are now in great abundance on most of the sandy shores of Hampshire and Dorsetshire.

August 30. The following garden-plants are in flower.—The autumnal squill (*scilla autumnalis* of Linnæus), autumnal snow-flake (*leucojum autumnale*), yellow amaryllis (*amaryllis lutea*), woolly spiræa (*spiræa tomentosa*), and althæa frutex (*bibiscus syriacus*)

The wild plants, creeping pimpernel (*anagallis tenella*), Marth St. John's wort (*hypericum elodes*), autumal and field gentian (*gentiana amarella* and *campestris*), calathian violet (*gentiana pneumonanthe*), and soap-wort (*saponaria officinalis*), are also in flower

September 2. A viper was this day seen basking itself in the sun. All the British species of reptiles and serpents will soon retire into their winter concealments.

The hirundines begin to congregate previously to their departure. The starlings also begin to collect into flocks

The goat-sucker is no longer heard.

Grapes are becoming ripe.

September 10. The autumnal meadow saffron (*colchicum autumnale*), is in flower.

September 14. The leaves of the lime begin to turn yellow and fall. The fruit of the bramble ripens. Ivy is in flower. The catkins both of the hazel and birch are formed

September 16. The female fern (*pteris aquilina*), is turning brown. The leaves of the elm, the sycamore and birch begin to change.

Since the frosty nights have commenced, the house-flies have become so languid as to suffer themselves to be handled without struggling much to escape.

September 18. The saffron or pale-clouded yellow butterfly (*papilio hyale* of Linnæus,) is seen flying about the roads and hedges.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 16th of August, to the 24th of September 1807, *inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Highest 30.20	Sept. 20.	Wind N. E.	Higheſt 80°.	Aug. 25.	Wind S. E.
Lowest 29.40.	Sept. 6.	Wind S. W.	Loweſt 34°.	Sept. 14.	Wind N. W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	4 tenths.	On the 20th the mercury stood at 30. 20, and on the 21st at the same hour it was no higher than 29.80.	Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	12°.	On the morning of the 29th the thermometer was as low as 36, and on the 20th at the same it was as high as 48.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to little more than three inches.

Although we had a few slight showers towards the end of August, there was nothing like a continued rain till the 9th of the present month, from which time till the 21st the weather was again settled fair, since which we had heavy rains for a considerable part of three days; but the whole amount is equal only to about three inches in depth. The steady continuance of fine weather during this summer has been general in almost all the southern and midland counties of the island, but towards the north the rains have been heavy, and the storms not unfrequently violent. Indeed in many parts it is regarded as having been a wet summer. On the fifth the storm of wind was exceedingly violent, we believe over the whole country, in the north of England. In Scotland, and in Ireland it was attended with such heavy rains as produced most alarming and destructive floods; in the metropolis and on the southern coast it was attended with little rain; but owing to its happening at the time of spring tides, it caused a prodigious swell in the sea, that occasioned some damage. Another circumstance deserving of notice is that though so much hot and dry weather has occurred, yet it has been attended in the south with very little thunder and lightning, comparatively; in the north, where the rains have been more frequent, these phenomena have been by no means unusual.

The wind has blown chiefly from the south west and north west; from the 12th to the 21st it was chiefly N. E. and very cold, which coming rather suddenly after the heat, was severely felt by the invalid and the weakly.